THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 74. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Imness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life. ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

More About the Late Interview at Fortress Monroe—Condition of the Prisoner.

From the Petersburg Index, September 24.

The following is the continuation of the Rev. Mr. Kelly's narrative of his interview with ex-President Davis:—

Mr. Davis was dressed in a plain, neat, somewhat worn suit of black, which hung rather loosely upon his person. His dress frock coat, especially seemed too large for him. As he leaned upon my arm, I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his *physique*. All his senses seemed to me to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing. He has lost the use of one eye; the other is quite acute, as was evinced by this incident:—I was sitting nearest the door during a very interesting conversation, in which he was more than usually animated and interesting. A shadow seemed to me to be just passing by the door—passing on, his quick perception ascertained that it was approaching as a probable "eaves dropper," and he motioned us into the casemate. His whole being, body, soul, and spirit seemed to me to be like an idea, sensitive plant.

Not only outward things affect him deeply, but the very aroma of thought, as yet unspoken, perhaps scarcely formed, is felt by him in some apparently mysterious manner. I read in "Jung Stilling," many, many years ago, something about this, and I remember something of Neander's explanation—but it is only the dream of a dream, the shadow of a vanished glory. I will return to this again. His linen was white as the driven snow—his neckcloth neatly adjusted—his hands faultlessly neat and his upper beard closely shaved, but with all this neatness, there was an air of subdued dignity, of saintly, serene humility that affected you too deep for tears. There was still a heaven of the old imperialness in his voice, a *nuance* of a tone that indicated occasional high temper, and, perhaps, angry words.

To a suggestion, that perhaps the ill-will manifested towards him by some public men might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offense given by him. "That is quite probable. I have often been too angry. Though generally thoughtful and cautious—even tender to the failings of others—yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretense, falsehood, craft, arrogant—then these faults aroused bitter anger for the moment, sometimes utter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our perceptions as to the higher delicacies—tenderness, forbearance—putting the best construction on things, words, and persons, they are capable of. I have erred in this particular—but I had often great provocation; never, however, have I uttered an angry undervauing, or denunciatory sentiment, without believing that I had good cause for so doing; and, in most cases, the country has already, or will hereafter find that I was right. I now feel and acknowledge that I was sometimes wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase while under the excitement or debate, as, for instance, when Mr. Johnson after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for duty, by a thorough military education would rather disqualify them for that duty, or what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the West-Pointers. In the course of reply I made use of this remark:—"Who would select a tailor to shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat." This gave personal offense to Mr Johnson, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was further from my thoughts

To the query, whether he had anything to complain of in his present treatment, he replied that he had not. The present commandant of the fort was a soldier and a gentleman, who while diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his Government was also forbearing and considerate as to all the *minutiæ* of *his* prison life, and allowed him all the indulgence he required, which was simply not to be insulted in the intolerable ways and manners he had been by the creature who used every means to torment him before the arrival of General Burton. One of us told him that all the officers of rank in the old army with whom we had in any way come in contact, had expressed the opinion that he ought to have been released a year ago; that some of them thought that he, as commander-in-chief of the Confederacy, was virtually included in the parole of these armies on their surrender, and ought to have been admitted to parole at once, but for the malicious assassination charge, which no one that knew him believed. Mr. Davis said, "That gratifies me very much. I was brought into frequent contact, both in the Mexican war and as Secretary of War under President Pierce, with many officers, and did then and do now entertain a high sense of the chivalrous honor of many of them. The Government may have been deceived by the testimony which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the assassination of President Lincoln; or it may have been subject to one of those manias, which occasionally, like plagues, seize governments and communities; or what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportunity in the excited condition of the nation for obtaining wealth and position through the instrumentality of villains subborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and led them to believe for a moment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the proclamation for my capture. But, gentlemen, my heart is a stranger to that plot These hands are unstained by innocent blood. No unrighteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, adhered to these palms." He uttered the last sentence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to heaven, and with such a holy, child-like simplicity, that it is impossible for any words, however weird, to convey a half idea—not an adequate one—of that touching scene.

The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climbing into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a Bishop of her own chosen Church, he did not think she acted entirely wisely in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied:—"I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world; they almost forced me to take the money, but I did not; they then offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but, then, persons as good as they can possibly be and become, are and have been, and, doubtless will continue to be Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it." Mr. Davis then added, "Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation of the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The Churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, it it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected and in no case did any of them ever flinch. I will relate one case of an extraordinary kind (I must suppress this story for the present—It shall be published hereafter, with some accompaniments, if I live.) Besides, Bishop Pio Nono was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent us his blessing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our Church in the North is establishing sisterhoods, in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?" "So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend introducing them into my diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. Davis, that our Church is good enough for us." Ourself, "Gentlemen it is to me incredible how to reconcile it to reason, in a madhouse world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts, more or less nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and mental depravity affects the whole race, and when the heaven-sent healers, sealed and anointed for their mission, are so few. On it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing on one another, and, worst of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us all love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each other's infirmities, and particularly and especially at this great juncture of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered, I only give their substance with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mr Davis' character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained against him in the North In the South, I believe, we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his moral worth and high standard of intellectual excellence. We also know the mercifulness and benevolence of his disposition. Many of you, good people of Petersburg, know what a great number of Confederate soldiers, liable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in their cases, he spared.

Some of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate President Lincoln, which, after reading was marked on the back, in Jefferson Davis' handwriting "Atrocious," and referred to the Secretary of War, who had the young officer court martialed and dismissed the service for the "atrocious" proposition. This poor boy, to expiate his folly, fell as an unrecognized volunteer, at the head of a brave band, at the first Wilderness fight.

You all remember the case of Webster, the spy I found the poor fellow moaned in the Libby, when I went over to see about the case of a young idiotic Irishman, well known here, who was to be shot next day. Webster told me a plausible story. I carried that story to the authorities, and begged for a respite; it was granted, and it was not until I entirely failed in finding any good cause for a further respite that he was executed. Other cases I will mention hereafter.

JOHN D. KEILEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Moving—The Treaty of 1856 to be Broken—Probable Alliance of France and Prussia Against Russia—Russian Agents Creating Dissension in the Christian Provinces of Turkey.

Paris (Sept. 8) Correspondence London Times.

There are unmistakable symptoms abroad that Russia is emerging from the state of apparent apathy, as regards foreign affairs, in which she has sunk since the Crimean war was closed by the treaty of Paris. Her Government has been aroused by the events of the last two years, and you may expect shortly to read a diplomatic circular from the St. Petersburg foreign office, in which a very decided tone will be taken. The Russian journal referred to by your Vienna correspondent in the *Times* of the 5th inst. seems to have had an inkling of this when it "boldly declared that, as the settlement of Europe made in 1815 has been completely upset, there is no reason why Russia should be bound by the treaty of Paris, in 1856, that the Black Sea must be free to her again, and that the injurious obligations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western powers are no longer binding. I venture to assure you that this will be found to be very much the strain of the circular in question, in which the Russian Government remarks on the system of proceeding by violence that has become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instances the cases of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexations in Germany, and declares her intention of acting in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard to treaties than has been shown by her neighbors.

After ten years, the Treaty of Paris is as galling to Russia as on the first day, and even more so, because she sees that others have rebelled against and broken similar bonds. That treaty, as a shrewd diplomatist lately remarked to me, humiliated Russia without weakening her, and so far it was a mistake. But since then Russia has revived and regained strength. She sees the political waters of Europe troubled, and she is disposed to fish in them. Many persons imagine that in a year's time, when the great Paris Exhibition is drawing to its close, we shall be on the brink of a war between France and Prussia.

What it instead of that, we saw the Eastern question opened, and France and Prussia in alliance? The tendency seems in that direction. We cannot imagine France attacking Prussia for the mere pleasure of beating her, and then retreating within her former limits—always supposing her victorious, which is by no means certain. The object of such a war must be an extension of frontier, and such an attempt would array the whole of Germany against France—the Austrian Germans not excepted. Germany feels her strength, and will relinquish none of territory.

On the other hand, there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent, and very probably the cause of war. Russia is concentrating troops at Kharkov, a good central position, convenient for a start in various directions. In Servia, we learn from Vienna, large armaments have for some time past been making, and a great number of rifled cannon have been obtained. National committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection. The hand of Russia is discovered in this, and Austria is on her guard. The Austrian Consuls at Belgrade and Bucharest have been summoned to Vienna to supply information.

According to a letter from Vienna, in the *Patrie*, the Emperor of Russia lately said to the minister of a foreign power that he "could not behold with indifference the establishment in Europe of the principle of the predominance of force over right. On the same authority we learn that orders have been given to finish, in the early months of 1867, the railways which are to connect Kiew with Lemberg, Odessa, and Baltz; the line from Kiew to Baltz is to be handed over to the Government on the 1st of November next. The concession of a double line, which will put Kiew in direct communication with two important points of Galicia has just been granted, although the Austrian Government is said to be not yet agreed with that of Russia on the strategical direction to be given to these two new lines.

"The Conspiracy to Hang Jeff. Davis!"

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett.—Sir:—In the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* of yesterday are found two letters, one purporting to have been written to myself by S. Conover, under date of "Philadelphia, December 13, 1865," and the other stated to have been inclosed in the former, and purporting to have been written by M. N. Harris to "Friend Conover, under date of "Harrisburg, December 11, 1865," which letters are offered in support of an atrocious calumny heretofore published against me by this same correspondent, and from which my "vindication" has appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city, and other journals; and I am now "challenged to deny the genuineness and truthfulness of these letters."

I reply, I declare that until I saw these letters in the *Herald* of yesterday I had never seen or heard of them, or of either of them, or of their contents; nor were these letters or either of them, or the subject matter of either, or the man Harris, ever alluded to by Conover in his correspondence, or in any of his numerous personal conferences with me. I pronounce them, therefore, to be base fabrications, made for the purpose of adjustment to my note to Conover under date of 15th December, 1865, with a view of giving to that note a totally unwarrantable signification. That note is alleged by your correspondent to have been written in reply to Conover's pretended letter to me of "Philadelphia, 13th December, 1865," which allegation is wholly untrue.

This note of mine, on the contrary, was in answer to a telegraphic communication—called, it seems, by me a "letter"—sent to me by Conover from Montreal, under date of "13th December, 1865," in which it was stated he was there with three very important witnesses, and expecting another, and required more funds, and asking a remittance, and the $150 mentioned in my note was enclosed to him to meet necessary expenses in bringing these four witnesses, with himself, to Washington. Neither the note itself nor the remittance had any other object than this, except the simple one of urging his speedy return to Washington.

Thus the stale article heretofore exposed and denounced, of manufacturing letters and notes for the purpose of adjusting them to my own brief communications, in order to change their import, is here revived, and this audacious work will no doubt be continued so long as the public shall show itself sufficiently credulous or gullible to give to these forged papers credit or consideration. I cannot but believe the American people too sensible and too honest to be the dupe of a trick so shallow and shameless. All imputations calling in question the strict integrity of my official action in any connection with the "Conover testimony," as it is termed, which may arise out of these papers, or from any other publication or source whatever, I pronounce malignantly false in their every intendment and implication.

You will do me an act of simple justice by giving the foregoing a place in your columns.

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

LOUISIANA.

Important Letter of Governor Wells.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20, 1866.—Governor Wells has addressed to a friend in Louisiana the following letter, which, better than anything else, will explain his convictions of the political situation South:—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1866.—Thomas H. Jones, Esq., Arcadia, Parish of Bienville.—Dear Sir:—I was highly gratified at the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, both for old acquaintance sake and for your manifestations of approval of my recent address to the loyal people of the State. Knowing your steadfast loyalty to the Union amid perils that tried men's courage, I expected nothing less of you than your approbation and support of the principles and measures enunciated by the great Republican party, looking to the reconstruction of the States lately in Rebellion. For myself, I conscientiously believe the preservation of the Government and the safety of the lives of Union men in the South are involved in their success.

I don't wonder, my friend, that you advert to the present condition of Union men in the State, and can see but little difference between what they suffered under Rebel rule and what they now have to submit to. Their fidelity to the Government is a brand or stigma—they are called all sorts of names, the word "Yankee" being the most general, because, I suppose, considered the most opprobrious—they find themselves under the ban of proscription, both socially and in their business affairs; in every parish where the Rebel element is in a majority, they see men holding the principal offices at whose hands, perhaps, they and their families were persecuted, and this, too, at a time when the State is still under martial law, and when garrisons of United States troops can be communicated with almost at a day's notice everywhere. In this list of grievances I have said nothing of threats of violence, and actual violence suffered by Union men.

I have left out the bloody record of the 30th of July in New Orleans, when Union men were murdered by wholesale in broad daylight, and with thousands of United States soldiers within hailing distance. Now, my friend, if these things are done when we are under the protection of the strong arm of the military, if the envenomed hatred of the men who labored for four years to destroy the Government could not be restrained, even in the presence of the military, it is a serious subject for reflection to what extent this vengeance will be carried when unawed and unrestrained by the force of bayonets. In my address, referred to, I gave it as my deliberate opinion that if the military forces were withdrawn, the life of every prominent Union man would be endangered. I still adhere to that opinion, and will add by way of amendment that unless the force is increased, I do not consider the protection thus afforded as a perfect security by any means. You know, my friend, I tried the "conciliation" policy in this State thoroughly. I did so in good faith, and with a sincere desire to heal the wounds of the country. The result you know as well as I do. I have and do acknowledge that it failed in its object.

Perhaps it is as well the experiment was tried. It has demonstrated to the people of the loyal States the undying hostility of the spirit of slavery to free government. It has shown that the clemency extended to its advocates, who plunged the country into a bloody war, has been unavailing in winning them back to their allegiance, and the only policy by which the nation can be preserved from these plotters for its overthrow is to punish the traitors, that, to use President Johnson's emphatic language, "treason may be forever rendered odious."

That Congress will regulate all these matters at its next session is not a matter for doubt. Its first duty, as I conceive, will be to pass an enabling act, prescribing how the Rebel States shall be reorganized. The first preliminary to that end will of course be a convention from the people to form a Constitution, and in electing that convention I consider that Congress has the constitutional right to say who shall vote and who shall not vote.

When the Convention meets, the power rests in that body to fix and regulate the basis of suffrage, the Constitution they may adopt being submitted to Congress for its approval.

This I understand to be the programme of the Republican party, and is a shorter as well as a more effectual method for the redress of our grievances, than by persisting in the assembling of the Convention of 1864, as you suggest. After the murderous onslaught made on the members of that Convention, with the Mayor and his bloody police still in power, sustained and supported by the President of the United States, I consider that Convention no longer practicable.

I see no alternative, therefore, but to await the meeting of Congress, to whose wisdom and patriotism I have the highest confidence, and who I feel assured will take care of Louisiana.

With thanks for your good wishes,

I remain, very truly, your friend,

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE INDIANS.

A Fierce War Waged Against the Whites—A Great Number of Them Killed, and Their Stock Stolen—Numerous Trains Attacked—Strange Order of Colonel Manadier.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 25.—Information received from Fort Laramie, Reno, and Big Horn river, states that one hundred and fifty whites have been killed by the Indians. The road from Laramie to Powder river is filled with graves of murdered men. A whole train was murdered on Big Horn river. Numbers of men and women have also been killed. The Indians have become emboldened by their unchecked success, and defy the military. Red Cloud, principal chief at Laramie Peace Treaty, has taken the war path. A band of Arapanoes attacked another train on Big Horn, killed seven men, stole all the stock, and compelled the people to stop travel. Scouts from Fort Reno report that the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked that post, carrying away all their stock. Great complaint is made against Colonel Carrington, by his troops, for cowardice. Reports state that a train of two hundred and fifty-six wagons on the road fought the Sioux and Cheyennes all the way from Fort Laramie to Reno, losing twenty-two men killed; a great deal of stock was lost. Thirty-nine men have been killed on Big Horn river. Colonel Manadier, of Laramie, is said to have issued orders that the first white who killed an Indian should be taken and given to Indians to be dealt with. There is great complaint against Manadier and his officers for keeping and feeding Indian women at the forts. The Indians are well armed and equipped. The grasshoppers have taken possession of Kansas and Western Missouri. Huge swarms are devastating here.

—The modern deluge—the flood of counterfeit money.

THIRD EDITION

THE STATE FAIR.

Serious Interference with the Arrangements by the Inclement Weather.

Political Meetings Last Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

EASTON, Sept. 26.—A drenching rain set in early this morning, and seriously interferes with the arrangements for the fair. Hundreds of persons were huddled together at the hotels, under awnings, etc., looking wistfully at the pouring rain. It is the prevalent opinion that the present is not *fair* weather, and there is much talk of extending the time of the fair if foul weather continues. A grand cavalcade parade of firemen, etc., has been prevented by circumstances over which the clerk of the weather only exercises control.

An immense Geary meeting was held here last night, at the Circle, and there was fine speaking and much enthusiasm. The Clymerites held a meeting at the upper end of Northampton street, and had fireworks, but the people seemed to think they could see rockets better at a distance, and consequently scarcely anybody was present at the latter meeting.

The Bucks County Agricultural Fair.

NEWTOWN, Pa., September 25.—The exhibition of the Bucks County Agricultural Society began to-day upon the extensive grounds recently fitted up at this place.

The entries of stock, implements, and agricultural and household products are larger than ever before, and in quality and variety the display has never been equalled in this country. The fruit and vegetable departments are particularly good. About twice the number of horses are on exhibition. The dairy stock will be exhibited to-morrow, when at least 200 head are expected.

The receipts thus far have been satisfactory.

To-morrow will be the great day of the Exhibition.

Foreign News by Steamer "Cuba."

HALIFAX, September 26.—The steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports that much rain had fallen during the week, and but little progress was made with the harvest. The grain trade had materially improved in consequence, but business was checked by the advance in prices. Flour firm at an advance of 1s.@2s. since Tuesday. Wheat advanced 2d. since Tuesday. Western red, 11s. 9d.; red spring, 10s. 6d. @11s 3d. Corn was easier; mixed, 27s. 9d., and yellow at 28s @28s 6d.

Beef was firmer and 2s. 6d. higher; Pork easier for Western; Bacon has a declining tendency; Lard is nominal; Tallow is active at 45s. 6d @46s. 6d. Cheese has declined 2s.

Ashes are firmer; Pots, 33s., Pearls, 34s. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee active and firm. Rice buoyant, and 9d.@1s. higher. Linseed steady. Linseed cake firm at 45s. Linseed cakes scarce. Sperm Oil steady at £136@£136 10s. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36s.@36s. 6d. Petroleum inactive at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON, September 15.—Baring's circular reports wheat advancing, and 2d @3d. higher on the week. American white 56s.@60s.; red 52s @55s.; American Flour, 25s.@29s.; Iron dull at £5 10s. for nails and bars, and 59s. for pigs; Sugar firm, and 6d. higher; Coffee tending upwards; Tea steady at 11½d.@1s. for common Congou; Rice active and advancing, sales at 45s@45s. 6d; Jute has declined 5s.@10s.; Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38s; Linseed Oil tending upwards; Petroleum steady at 2s. for refined.

Ship News.

Arrived from New York, *Comecio*, at Leghorn; *Ericsson*, at Antwerp.

From Philadelphia, *Sharon*, at Falmouth; *Clio*, at Queenstown.

From Baltimore, *Ecio*, at Queenstown.

From San Francisco, *Ortello* and *Craigh Ellashee*, at Sydney.

The ship *Francis Cutting*, from London for New York, put into Portsmouth.

The ship *Westmoreland* has been slightly damaged at Antwerp by fire.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—There were four deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday.

Arrived—Ship *Susan Hicks*, from Calcutta; barque *Robert Boulon*.

The "Cuba" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, September 25.—The Royal Mail steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Patrick Divinny was charged with riot, and with assault and battery upon Officer James Orr. The Commonwealth alleged that, on the 10th of June, James Orr attempted to arrest a man, named Morris, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, for being drunk and disorderly. When he was taking the man away a riotous mob, several of whom were tried and convicted yesterday, gathered around him, assaulted him, and rescued the prisoner. This defendant rushed upon the officer, and inflicted a severe wound under his chin with a knife.

The defense stated that during the whole time of the riot Divinny was standing away from the officer, and took no part in the affray whatever. This case was begun yesterday afternoon, and at the adjournment of the Court the prosecution had just closed. This morning Divinny did not appear, and there was but one witness for the defense. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

This morning a question was propounded to the Court—Whether the Assessors of the Second Ward should sit in secret, and secretly exercise their official functions? It so happened that one of the Assessors of the Second Ward died, and the vacancy was filled by a man belonging to the same political party as that to which the surviving Assessor belonged. And the Court was asked to decide whether these Assessors, representing the same political party, should be allowed to hold their sittings in secret, excluding persons belonging to the opposite party.

The Court answered that the most just and legal way of adjusting the difficulty would be, in the opinion of the Court, to choose some person from the party not represented, which person should be allowed to sit and act with the Assessors.

In the case of R. G. Fry, charged with the larceny as the bailee of some jewelry, which case was heard on habeas corpus, the Court determined to hold the defendant to answer the charge before a jury.

Patrick O'Brien was charged with riot and assault and battery upon officers Dunning and Little. On the 26th of July these officers arrested Patrick Divinny on South street, above Twenty-sixth. Divinny called upon O'Brien and a crowd of others to rescue him from the officers. A mob gathered around and O'Brien picked up some bricks to throw at the officers. Officer Dunning told him that he would shoot him if he threw those bricks. He did throw, however, striking officer Dunning, without serious injury, and knocking officer Little down. The officer shot, the ball missing O'Brien, and killing a small boy who was in the crowd.

The defense alleged that O'Brien was very drunk at the time of the alleged riot, indeed too drunk to pick up a brick, and certainly too drunk to throw one; and that while the row was going on O'Brien was holding himself up by holding to a lamp-post; that while in that position he was shot and beaten by the policemen. He fell over into the street, and was most brutally treated. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, September 26, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 105⅜@105⅞; and 10-40s at 98½; 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 111¼ for old 5-20s; City loans were unchanged; the new issues sold at 99½; and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; Lehigh Valley sold at 66, no change; Reading 58⅛@58⅜, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29¼@29½; a decline of ⅛; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 69 for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 147½ for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 98 for Kensington; 56½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68¼ for City; 43½ for Consolidation; 56½ for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; 65 for Union; and 123 for Central.

Canal shares were unsettled. Delaware Division sold at 57, no change; Schuylkill Navigation preferred, at 37¼, a slight decline; and common do., at 28⅝, a decline of ⅛; 118 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅛; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 144⅛; 1 P. M., 144⅛.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There is nothing new to report of the money market The Associated Banks of this city to-day received their interest at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum on the $12,500,000 Treasury Deposits called in for this date The certificates were stamped as interest paid in full, but the legal-tender notes were not drawn out of the Treasury, as it will suit the convenience of the Clearing House better to make the daily settlements in $5000 and $10,000 certificates payable to order, than in greenback notes payable to bearer, and many of them of small denomination. The Treasury certificates are made payable on instant demand, free of interest and of notice, in greenbacks."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at low rates. The ordinary price is 4@5 per cent., but there is a good deal done at 3 per cent. The amount of commercial paper offering is small Best short bills pass at 5 per cent.; good at 5½@6; and long dated bills at 7@8 per cent. when of fair credit."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday P. M. says:—"Exchange was a little firmer, so that the outside figure in our table was more frequently obtained. The money market was fairly active, with, however, greater ease as to the supply of currency. Rates of interest undergo no change."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 10-40s	98⅞	300 sh St Nich Coal.	2
$50 U S 730s June	105⅛	27 sh Sch Nav	28⅛
$1000 City 6s, old	95⅞	50 sh Leh Val	66
$2000 do	new 99⅛	100 sh Cata pf	s60 29⅛
$2000 do	new 99⅛	100 sh do	29⅜
$7000 Cincinnati 6s	90	100 sh Reading	s30 58⅛
$2425 Sch Nav 6s	90½	100 sh do	s30 58⅛
$1000 C. & Am. 6s	83 91	200 sh do	2d. 58⅛
100 sh Penn R	56⅞	100 sh do	2d 58⅛
100 sh do	b5 56⅞	100 sh do	s5 58⅛
11 sh do	56⅞	100 sh do	b5 58⅛
500 sh do	56⅞	100 3h do	b5. 58⅛
90 sh do	56⅞	100 sh do	s60 58 3-16
8 sh do	56⅞	100 sh do	60swnt.58 44
300 sh Sch N pf	37⅛	200 sh do	58⅛
100 sh do	b30 37⅛		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144 @144⅛; Silver ⅛ and ¼; 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16⅞; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12⅛; do., August, 1865, 10⅜; do., September, 1865, 10⅛; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 35 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: U. S. 6's, 1881, registered, 111⅛@111⅜; do., coupon, 111⅛@111¼; U. S. 5-20, registered, 108@108⅛; do., coupon, 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 10-40, registered, 98⅛@99; do., coupon, 98⅜@99; U. S. 7-30, 1st series, 5⅛@6⅛; do., 2d series, 5⅛@6; do., 3d series, 5⅛@6; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛@17⅜; do., July, 1864, 16⅛@17; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@15⅜; do., December, 1864, 14⅛@14⅜; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12⅜; do., August, 1865, 11@11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅛@11; do., October, 1865, 10@10⅛. Gold, 144⅛.

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending September, 1866:—

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	39,340	967,824
Pennsylvania Coal Co	945	18,145
Total tons	40,285	994,978
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	....	451,402
Pennsylvania Coal Co	350	22 479
Total tons	350	473 881

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDA

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Pennsylvania.

From the Tribune.

The debatable ground in Pennsylvania, so far as respects Congress, will doubtless be in the following districts, which, having the smallest majorities, may be fairly regarded as in doubt:—

V. Philadelphia and Bucks (Thayer's), 278 Union majority.

X. Schuylkill county, etc. (Strouse's), 475 Democratic majority.

XII. Luzerne, etc. (Dennison's), 515 Democratic majority.

XIV. Dauphin, etc. (Miller's), 527 Union majority.

XVI. Adams and Bedford (Koontz's), 68 Union majority.

XXI. Fayette District (Dawson's), 125 Democratic majority.

Out of these five districts, the Republicans have three majorities, the weakest of all being that of General Koontz.

The Fifth District, which is composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia, and Bucks county, is now represented by M. Russell Thayer, who has declined a renomination. This district now puts forward Colonel Caleb N. Taylor, who received the nomination in convention over Colonel Barton H. Jenks and General Ely. Colonel Taylor is a farmer of wealth, education, and popularity, and announces himself a radical opponent of the President, and an advocate of liberty to all men. The Democrats have nominated Henry P. Ross, a veteran Copperhead, who believes the South right and the North wrong, and who was accordingly defeated by Russell Thayer in 1864. The district was formerly Democratic, but the establishment of manufactories owned by popular Republicans—Colonel Jenks, principally—has, no doubt, aided to secure a Republican majority. The contest in this district will be fought on the square issue, and a victory on the Union side will be a strong test of the unpopularity of the President's policy.

The Tenth District, composed of Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, is now represented by Myer Strouse, an intense Copperhead, but an intellectual cipher in Congress. He has been dismissed by his constituents to make way for Dr. C. D. Gloninger, a German physician. His opponent on the Union side is General H. L. Cake, an intelligent soldier, who owns both property and laurels, and will make a good fight. In 1860, part of Northumberland and the whole of Schuylkill county constituted the Eleventh District, and elected the Hon. James H. Campbell, our present Minister to Sweden, by the small majority of 349. Since the reapportionment, Lebanon and Schuylkill, which now comprise the Tenth District, have given a diminishing Democratic majority. In 1862, Strouse beat Campbell by 721 votes; but his last majority was only 475. General Hartranft, the Union candidate in 1865 for State Auditor, carried the District by a majority of 312. This year it is doubtful whether the Democratic majority in Schuylkill county will exceed 1100, while Lebanon county promises 1600 for Cake—sufficient to elect him if he gets it.

The Twelfth District embraces Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, in North Pennsylvania, and is represented by Charles Dennison, a Democrat. Susquehanna is an agricultural county, largely Republican, and with Bradford and Tioga formerly made up the Fourteenth District, which in 1860 elected the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Luzerne, lying south of it, is a coal country, heavily Democratic. James Archbald, a manufacturer of Scranton, an early Republican, and a man of ability and character, has been selected by the Unionists to overcome the 515 majority of Dennison, a result by no means impossible. In 1862, Dennison defeated Grow in this District by 1761 majority; but in 1864 Judge Winthrop W. Ketcham—a popular Republican, named once or twice for United States Senator and Governor—made a thorough canvass, and lessened Dennison's majority to 515 votes. General Hartranft, the Union candidate for State Auditor, carried the District in 1865 by 530 majority. So there is hope for a radical victory in October.

The Fourteenth District includes Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union counties. The fluctuating politics of Harrisburg, the capital of the State and the centre of Dauphin county, make or unmake this district, which was lost four years ago by the Republicans, their candidate, Patterson, running far below the Union State ticket majority of 201, but regained by the present representative, George F. Miller, who carried it by 527 majority, the State ticket receiving 1219 majority. In 1865 General Hartranft carried the district by the extraordinary majority of 2038. Mr. Miller is a good worker in Congress, and our figures conclusively show the strength of his chances in a second election on the safe basis of 527 present majority.

The Sixteenth District, which takes in Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset counties, gave General Koontz, the Union candidate, only 68 majority in 1864, and, more than any other district in the State, may be regarded doubtful. Chambersburg and Gettysburg are in this district, but the stern experience of war has not sufficed to convert its inveterate and too numerous Copperheads. The present Clerk of the House, Edward McPherson, representative of a portion of this district under a former apportionment, ran against A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic candidate in 1862, and was defeated by 537 votes. But Governor Curtin, in 1863, had 739 majority in the district; and in 1864 General Koontz obtained his seat in Congress over Coffroth by 68 votes. The Democrats have taken up J. McDowell Sharpe, their strongest man, to contest the ground with General Koontz this year, but as the district gave General Hartranft a majority of 956 in 1865, he is not likely to be successful on the unpopularity of the President's platform.

In the Twenty-first District, represented by John L. Dawson, Democrat, the Hon. John Covode is running against Hugh H. Weir. It is composed of Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties, and contains the home of Senator Cowan, in the latter county. Governor Curtin had a majority in the district in 1863 of 219; in 1864 Fuller contested the election with Dawson; and in 1865, General Hartranft won a majority of 524 for the Union party. It is, therefore, a field that may be be won. Of the Union candidate it is needless to speak. His services in Congress are well known, and he lost a gallant son in the war. He is personally popular.

On the whole, we can count but one district where the Republican-Union ticket is likely to lose, and two or three wherein there is a good promise of gain.

The President and His Cabinet on the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Herald.

The very remarkable and important disclosures which we published on Monday in a Washington letter to the editor of this journal, touching the views of the President and his Cabinet and other official advisers in regard to the great Constitutional amendment now before the country, are facts which we hold sufficient to justify the most sanguine hopes as to the future course of the Administration upon this subject. The letter in question is from an intelligent, careful, and trustworthy correspondent, and his specifications therein we accept accordingly as literally true. And what are these specifications? They embrace the important facts that many sagacious politicians at Washington, from the arguments we have advanced in support of the Constitutional amendment now before the States have become "satisfied that its prompt adoption is the only course left to head off the radicals and speedily restore the rebellious States to their proper position in the Union;" that among those who have embraced this opinion are "the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General and General Grant;" that Postmaster-General Randall has been profoundly impressed with the teachings of the Maine election, as suggested in recent *Herald* editorials; and that if in the coming Northern State elections, including New York, the popular verdict shall support the judgment of Maine, the President himself is prepared, "without more ado, to accept and to advise the South to accept the proposed Constitutional amendment."

This, then, is the position of President Johnson at this crisis. It is the position of a statesman who wisely stands ready to shape his policy to the pressure of events, the drift of public opinion, and the advantages which may thus be offered him in taking a new departure. We perceive, however, that in a late editorial of a Washington journal in justification of the President's opposition to the aforesaid amendments, it is contended that he has never committed himself to its condition of universal negro suffrage, nor to its alternative of "taking from the South all representation of the negroes." We think, however, that in regard to this section of the amendment, as to all the others, the President stands sufficiently committed to the principle involved to claim it as covering one of his own recommendations.

In the New York *Herald* of January 23 we find in a telegraphic despatch from Washington an evidently authorized report of a conversation which took place the day before between the "President and a distinguished Senator." In the course of this conversation on the general question of Constitutional amendments, the President, after expressing his fears that such amendments might be carried too far, suggested the following as probably sufficient to meet the necessities of the day:—

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the ratio of all taxable property in each State.

The second branch of this proposition may here be dismissed, for the first covers our case. The reporter of this interesting conversation goes on to say that "such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races;" that "it would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualification of their own voters with regard to color; and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage." These are the President's words on the occasion referred to; and we simply submit that the amendment subsequently adopted by Congress covers his own proposition and his argument in reference to suffrage and representation. In fact, he has a good claim, as the original proposer, in some shape or other, to every condition of the amendment now awaiting its ratification by the States.

On the 31st day of January, this reported conversation of "a distinguished Senator with the President" entered into the House debate on reconstruction. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the progress of this debate characterized the report of said conversation as "the proclamation, the command of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority," and "in direct violation of the privileges of this body;" that if "made in that way a few centuries ago to Parliament by a British king, it would have cost him his head;" but that "we (meaning Congress) are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power." Thus we find that the rupture between the radicals and the President was made by Stevens upon this proposition of the President touching suffrage and representation, which finally, in spite of Stevens, and all his efforts to defeat it, became part and parcel of the reconstruction plan of Congress.

With the facts and the evidence thus before us that the Constitutional amendment passed by Congress is not the plan of the radicals, but is substantially, from first to last, the President's plan it is clearly not only his policy but his right so to claim and urge it upon the Southern States for their ratification, upon the broad ground that is their shortest and their only safe and easy road to a speedy restoration to Congress.

Ought the South to Ratify?

From the World.

The *Times* Monday morning, and the *Post* the same evening, joined the *Herald* in trying to persuade the Southern States to ratify the pending Constitutional amendment. This advice is merely a means of recommending the papers which give it to the Northern Republicans. As addressed to the South it is perfectly idle, unless there is some reason to suppose the advice will be accepted. It is as certain as anything in the immediate future that it will be rejected. This trio of Republican journals may find no difficulty in absolving themselves from any further allegience to the President; but none of them can be ignorant that their warm indorsement of the chief measure of Congress is in open conflict with the views of Mr. Johnson.

When the amendment had passed, it was not sent to the President for his approval, because it it had been, it would have been returned with his veto. But Congress unwittingly gave him an opportunity to communicate to them his dislike of the amendment, by passing a resolution requesting that it should be immediately communicated to the executives of the several States. They did not suppose the resolution would elicit a reply; but in this they were mistaken. The President availed himself of the occasion to send a message condemning the amendment. The *Times*, therefore, after having turned against the Albany Convention, has speedily arrayed itself in opposition to President Johnson, and uses its columns to eulogize the pet project of Congress.

This trio of Republican journals unite in praising the fairness and justice of the amendment. This is a question which we will not discuss. Whether the amendment is fair or not, is a question which each State whose ratification is asked has a right to determine for itself. The North has no reason to object to it if the South chooses to ratify, for it adds to the weight of the North in Congress. If the South chooses to make a voluntary surrender of a part of the Representatives to which it is entitled by the Constitution, nobody can dispute its right to do so. But, on the other hand, it it chooses to hold on, with a firm gripe, to all the Constitution gives it, its freedom of action is as perfect and as unquestionable as if it should choose to adopt the other course.

The chief argument addressed to the South by its volunteer advisers is a tacit admission that the South considers the amendment neither fair nor just. The South is told that it can never gain readmission into Congress until it ratifies the amendment, and that since the surrender of a part of its representatives will be extorted, if it be not voluntarily conceded, the South had better make a virtue of necessity and submit with a good grace. This is not a kind of argument which would be submitted to communities likely to be convinced of the fairness of the amendment.

The voting population of the South almost unanimously consider the amendment unjust. If they should ever consent to ratify it, it would be only on a calculation of interest, after abandoning all hope of justice. It is only in this view that it is worth while to discuss the likelihood of their ratifying the amendment. The power of the South in Congress, whether with it full or with curtailed representation, is nothing without a large Northern support. If the temper of the North is such as to deny the South the hope of such support altogether, what would the South gain by ratification? If the North were so divided that the admission of the South with a reduced representation would give that section the balance of power, it would be a gainer by submission. But so long as the North is unanimously hostile to Southern rights, the South would be as powerless in Congress as it is out of it. The pretended advantages of immediate ratification are therefore futile and hollow.

The assertion that the excluded States will have to come to this at last is not well supported. If the ten excluded States stand united, the amendment cannot be forced upon them until the number of States is increased to forty. True, a few years may suffice to make this addition; but Kentucky and Maryland will equally decline to ratify, as the amendment would also reduce *their* weight in Congress. Instead of ten non-ratifying States there will, therefore, be twelve; which would require the whole number of States to be increased to forty-eight before the amendment could be carried, which will not be in this generation. Nor is it supposable that a great part of the white population of Missouri will be permanently excluded, as at present, from their political rights. As Missouri is not a negro-suffrage State, the party in power may not choose to hasten its downfall by ratifying the amendment.

In that case, there would be thirteen non-ratifying States, and thirteen can postpone the adoption of the amendment until the number of States is increased to fifty-two, which is a greater number of States than we are ever likely to have—the Territories being only nine, and the present thirty-six States being sixteen less than fifty-two. Even when the whole seven Territories shall have become States, eleven non-ratifying States will suffice to defeat the amendment. So far is it from being true that the amendment must prevail at last, it the South shall steadily resist it.

Even if the South were willing to purchase admission by surrendering a part of its representatives, it has no assurance that it could be admitted by making the sacrifice. Congress has told the Southern States nothing of the kind, and they would be foolish to pay the price without a pledge from this slippery Congress that it would not be paid in vain. The journals which are obtruding their advice to ratify at once would be better employed in advising Congress to furnish such a pledge. Until this is done, the advice, if ever so reasonable in itself, is premature.

Will the trio of Republican journals which are urging immediate ratification by the Southern States, tell us what course they propose to take if those States persistently stand out, and insist on their constitutional rights?

The Political Canvass—The Drift of Public Sentiment.

From the Times.

It is very evident that the public mind dreads the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party more than it does the continued exclusion of the Southern States. While it regards the latter as a temporary inconvenience, involving no important or lasting consequences, it looks upon the former as full of permanent peril to the country. Perhaps, too, a sentiment of justice has quite as much to do with this feeling as any distinct foreboding of specific evils. What the Democratic party would do if fully reinstated in power—by what definite action it would damage the future of the nation—those who dread it most might not be able to say. But there is no difficulty whatever in feeling that the party which opposed the Government during the war ought not to assume control of it when the war is over. The instinct of the country is that those who stood by it during its time of peril should have charge of its fortunes when the danger has passed.

This sentiment underlies the resolute resistance of the people to the struggle of the Democratic party for a renewal of power. All other issues are overlooked. Nobody stops to discuss questions of constitutional law or to canvass the chances of another war. The right of representation—the scope of the power conferred upon Congress—the effect of hostile legislation upon public sentiment in the Southern States, these and other topics of grave importance are dismissed, as having nothing to do with the immediate issues to be first decided. They are postponed to some more convenient season. The North feels conscious of its power to crush opposition, and to insist upon such measures as it deems essential to the public good.

The Democratic party has clearly overreached itself in its contest for renewed ascendancy. Throughout the war it gave the Government no support. As an organization it resisted its efforts to suppress the Rebellion. It denounced its policy, condemned as usurpation the measures by which it thwarted Northern sympathy with secession, and did everything in its power to overthrow the Administration by which the contest was carried on. That it did not succeed was owing to the fact that the people cared more for the country than they did for the Democratic party. And it will owe its failure to the same cause now. While we believe the great body of the people desire the speedy restoration of peace and harmony to the Union, they are not inclined to purchase this at the cost of restoring the Democratic party to power. They will trust the work of restoration to the Union party, and to none other. They find it much easier to check the excesses, and rebuke the fanatical passions of its extreme and reckless men, than to infuse into the Democratic organization the spirit of progress, of reform, and of political liberty which the emergencies of the time demand. They find that party still filled with all the narrow and illiberal prejudices which marked its action before the war. The same hatred of the colored race—the same unwillingness to extend and broaden the basis of our free institutions—the same attachment to *caste* and arbitrary distinctions in the distribution of political power—the same clamor for the largest license to vice and immorality, and the same lack of sympathy with all efforts to elevate the degraded and to improve the condition of the ignorant and down-trodden members of our republican society mark its action now as before the great tempest which, in sweeping away human slavery, has destroyed the great bulwark of all the injustice and all the inequality by which our free institutions were deformed and marred. The people will not trust that party with the reorganization of our political society. They dread its influence on national affairs. They dread especially the alliance it will form with whatever remains of the influences of slavery in the Southern States. And they mean to avert this danger by excluding the Democratic party from power.

When this shall have been accomplished, we doubt not the people will give attention to the specific work of restoration. We do not believe public opinion will surrender itself to the wild schemes with which extremists and fanatics now alternately amuse and alarm the public mind. What the people now seek, with such passionate purpose and such resolute determination, is not negro-suffrage, nor confiscation, nor the degradation of the Southern States, nor the extermination by fire, famine, and slaughter of the population of the Southern States. These pleasing projects are left to please the congenial fancies of Parson Brownlow, or to serve as stalking horses upon which Colonel Forney may delude himself with grateful dreams of his own importance. The people seek nothing of the kind, nor, when they become of practical consequence, will they tolerate them for a moment. They seek to rescue the nation from the party which betrayed it once, and which they are determined never to trust again.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H. LEVIS, that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 28*

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

Three doors above Walnut.

1851

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full without recourse to the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office west side of FIFTH Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Mount Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh street, to be built of brick circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 29 fit M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL 9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, as females' loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 29 3m

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 5 Nos. 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Iroquois, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spiros, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.

The Britonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage consisting of, say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Shelter.

279 Hospital Tents.	131 Hospital Tent Flies.
52 Wall Tents.	59 Wall Tent Flies.
60 Common Tents.	1,800 Knapsacks.
886 Leather Gaiters.	7,800 Canteens.
807 Hog-skin Gaiters.	60 Axes.
680 Forage Caps.	45 Axe Handles.
20,000 Cap Covers.	158 Pickaxes.
883 Sibley Tent Stoves.	401 Spades.
2,700 Leather Smocks.	60 Shovels.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.	149 Mosquito Bars.
34 Musicians' Frock Coats.	Lot of Brass articles.
	Flags.
75 pairs Trousers.	Old iron.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Term—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
9 24 6t Dy. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the

PICKET FENCE

enclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 t10 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON
4 18w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 6 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. 5 26

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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 24

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

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RICH JEWELRY

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9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES,

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of benefit derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 260 Walnut street.
—— SLOEMAKER, Esq., No. 203½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 905 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
A. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
L. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carrying conscientious to whom they would permit the inducement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trs smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL.—National Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of a Republican mass meeting. Ex-Governor Pollock presided.

Wayne McVeigh, of West Chester, was the first speaker. He discussed the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Not one man had yet been found bold enough to declare himself opposed to these amendments. Even Henry J. Raymond is a violent advocate of the amendments, and it has been established that President Johnson first suggested these amendments in a letter to Senator Dixon, of Connecticut. This being the case, there appears nothing to discuss in the present campaign. He referred to the recent tour of the President of the United States, who had forgotten all that had been done for him by the great Union party. Starting for the city of Chicago, he forgot that the individual he is pleased to call "Andy Johnson" was not invited. And if he could not separate the individual from the officer, he should have kept both within the circle of that polished society with which he is said to have surrounded himself at Washington. (Cheers.)

The tour was a shame to the nation. At New York a reveller, at Albany a maudlin, at St. Louis a blasphemer, at Cincinnati a demagogue, and everywhere a liar. (Cheers.) Such is the record of the President during the past few weeks. Principles must rise superior to men, and the American people will be true. Mr. Johnson may use his offices, and Montgomery Blair may threaten another war. Those who are mean enough to wear Mr. Johnson's collar may take his offices, but they cannot control the people. Montgomery Blair must know that the North is no longer to be threatened, and he may learn this—that the verdict of the Northern ballot will be enforced at the point of the Northern bayonet. (Cheers.) But there is no danger of the people ever again submitting the Government of the country to the Democratic party. No matter what it may call itself, it is harmless

Colonel John W. Forney, the next speaker, was received with great applause. He said the common enemy admitted its defeat, and was ready to ground its arms in advance of the 9th of October. (Cheers.) It is this grand uprising of the people that appals the shivering and drunken tyrant at Washington. (Cheers.) He referred to Mr. Johnson's recent speeches, and especially his attack upon the Union Leagues. In this connection he desired to read a speech of Mr. Lincoln, made in 1864; when presented with the resolutions of the Union League, urging him as a candidate for a second term. He presented this speech of Mr. Lincoln as a contrast to the incoherent, blasphemous, and conceited ravings and harangues which have fallen from the lips of the President of the United States, made the successor of Mr. Lincoln by the bullet of John Wilkes Booth. (Cheers.) The speech referred to was one in which Mr. Lincoln announced himself ready to do anything needed to unite the people in the effort to save the country. If another man could do it better than himself, there could be no difficulty in getting rid of him.

Colonel Forney next referred to the Maine election, in order to show how the Republican victory was gained. He had received a letter from a friend in Maine giving the information. In the Portland District, which was considered doubtful, the Republican candidate had four thousand majority. (Cheers.)

The speaker spoke of the Federal patronage being used in the present campaign, and urged that it would be a fit subject for inquiry in the next session of Congress. Even now three naval officers are sitting at our Navy Yard, examining the employes in regard to their political sentiments. But, notwithstanding this, the victory of the Union party was certain.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Central Johnson-Clymer Club was held at National Guards' Hall last evening. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic in its character. Mr. John E. Faunce, the President of the Johnson-Clymer Club, presided on the occasion. In a few words he introduced ex-Governor Bigler, who, during the course of his remarks, said:—I hold that the position taken by the President is clearly right, and the only position which the Constitution of the United States will admit. He must necessarily, as the Executive officer, be controlled by the Constitution and the laws of the land. He planted himself on this, and maintained that there were thirty-six States and not twenty-six. He maintained further, that they were States of the Union, and being States of the Union, no power on earth could deny them representation. Congress, during the war, recognized these States as being in the Union.

They submitted the amendment abolishing slavery to the thirty-six States. Several of the States denied representation at this day ratified the amendment. If they were States then, they are States now. If they were capable of ratifying an amendment to the Constitution they are entitled to representation. When they ratified it, the question of not being represented was ended. The action of Congress in denying them representation is therefore sheerly arbitrary and revolutionary. (Applause.) That is the great question. On the other hand, the President maintains that the Constitution applies to all the States, and that must be his rule of action. I deny utterly the power of Congress to insist upon any conditions precedent to the right of representation. I consider the amendments as unwise in their substance, and the manner in which they are presented to the people of the country as highly improper—indeed, as unjust. You can't vote for that clause of the amendment providing for the repudiation of the Rebel debt without voting for that clause which submits the question of negro suffrage. Why this peculiar piece of machinery? Was it necessary to put it in this shape? By no means. I say that we have a right to complain of the submission of the amendment in this shape.

It is the duty of every man to assist in bringing about a prompt solution of our National troubles—to make us what we once were, a happy and prosperous people. The speaker closed with a few commendatory remarks upon the character of Mr. Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, which were received with frequent manifestations of applause.

William B. Rankin, Esq., of New York, was then introduced. He said:—If the radical party succeed in their policy, and overwhelm the country with their theory, we will, when that takes place, be in a worse condition than we have ever been during the last six years. The speaker then took up the question of universal suffrage. He alluded to the attempt made to introduce it in England, and to its being put down through the efforts of Earl Grey, who used as an argument the assertion that by the introduction of it a repudiation of the debt would be brought about.

The speaker also discussed the question of suffrage in this country. He continued:—What these radicals fear is that the American people will find out the secret that one-fourth of the debt which our country is now burdened with has been stolen from the Treasury, and will refuse to pay it. We can't have an undivided country, if we allow these men to carry us away again to their contemplated issues. What was the reason for the passage of the resolution placing the arms of the country in the hands of the Governors of the various States? It was for the very purpose that if they failed to succeed at the ballot-box, they could use these arms to strike down the voters.

They intended it for a threat of intimidation. They did not intend to lose their power. After the success of the great conservative party of the country, there will be very little left of this magnificent Republican party. There is not one of these radical Congressmen who could not be convicted of treason under the laws of 1862, which they themselves enacted. The speaker then discussed at length the difference between the President and Congress. He concluded by urging those present to be active and zealous in their efforts to secure peace in reality to the whole country.

Colonel Rankin was followed by Mr. John Bell Robinson, who endeavored, during the course of his remarks, to prove that the negro never had been and never would be competent to exercise the elective franchise.

While the meeting was in progress, the members of the Keystone Club entered the hall, and remained until the proceedings were over.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches convened its ninth annual session in the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, yesterday morning. Rev. James Cooper and A. J. Heins, of New Jersey, conducted the religious exercises. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Saybur. The Association was then called to order by Rev. Mr. Hancock, Moderator of the last session. An election of officers took place, resulting in the choice of the following named persons:—

Rev. George Frear, of Reading Church, Moderator; Rev. J. C. Trotter, Clerk; and J. H. O'Hara, Treasurer. J. H. Wagenseller was appointed Assistant Clerk.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported the following recommendation:—Meet at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M. Adjourn at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The prayer meetings will be held from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 7 to 7½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following committees were announced by the Moderator:—

On the Admission of Churches—Henry Bay, N. B. Johnston, and J. B. Means.

On the Circular Letter—G. Hand, T. Watson, and I Newton Brown.

On the Minutes of Corresponding Bodies—W. H. Conrad, E. H. Raney, and Rev. Silas Livermore.

On the State of the Churches—W. S. Wood, Williams Wilder, and Rev. E. F. Bailey.

To Audit Treasurer's Account—John Davis, F. A. Burnness, and D. Shanber.

To Select and Place Preachers for Next Session—A. H. Lung, Rev. J. L. Lagebee, and T. S. Maleony.

On Obituaries—Williams Wilder, Rev. N. B. Baldwin, and U. S. Hansell.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met in the evening at the stated time, when a sermon was preached by Rev. E. S. Bailey.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.—We learn the following additional facts in reference to the murder supposed to have been committed last Saturday, and which was briefly referred to in our edition of yesterday. The supposed murderer, a young man named Arnold, has disappeared, although the detectives are hot on his trail.

From the father of the girl, Mr. Sherman, we learn that he, with his family, lives at Bridgeport, Connecticut. About a year ago his daughter, Ellen Josephine Sherman, then twenty years of age, left her home without warning to any one, and without saying where she intended to go. He saw nothing of her until about six months ago, when, obtaining a situation in a factory in New York city, he went there, and his daughter called at the factory to see him. She was then living in New York with this man, whom she represented as her husband, but he understood afterwards, that while in New York she went by the name of Ellen Lacey. He heard or saw nothing more of his daughter until he received the telegram from Arnold. At the time Arnold became acquainted with the girl, he was living at Winsted, Connecticut, which is about sixty miles from Bridgeport. The case is undergoing the most searching investigation.

SUSPENDED FIRE COMPANIES.—The Committee on Fire and Trusts met last evening, and had under consideration the action of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in suspending certain fire companies. A number of witnesses were examined in respect to the South Penn, Lafayette, and Niagara Hose Companies, and the Good Will Engine and Western Hose Company. No conclusion was arrived at as to the two last-named companies, and the Committee agreed to recommend to Councils the suspension for one month, and loss of pay for the same period, of the South Penn, Lafayette, and Niagara Hose Companies.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The work upon the new sloop-of-war *Pushmataha* has been suspended; also upon the iron-clad *Shackamaxon*, while very few shipwrights are engaged upon the ship-of-war *Antietam*, which is being built in the large ship house. The *Ossipee* (double-ender) is still under repair, and another of a similar build of vessels has been brought up from her anchorage off League Island, to have a new armament put upon her.

HIS CONDITION.—John Grace, seaman, who was stabbed on Monday at a sailor boarding-house in Larkin street, was in an improving condition last evening. The knife with which the wound was inflicted was found in a well back of the tavern where Tracy, the alleged offender, was arrested.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a lad apparently thirteen years old, found drowned in the Schuylkill at Chesnut street wharf. He was dressed in a jacket and pants of a light color, the latter being patched at the knees, and he had a red shirt on.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of the infant child of Elizabeth Martin, who was found dead in bed at her mother's residence, Front street, below South. The jury came to the conclusion that death resulted from being accidentally overlaid by the mother.

PARADE.—The Republican Invincibles paraded last evening, in full uniform, and proceeded to Frankford for the purpose of attending a Republican meeting. There was a large crowd at Seventh and Chesnut streets to witness the departure of the Club.

FATAL RESULT.—Lewis Ashton, who was received into the Hospital on the 12th of September, with an arm torn off, by having it caught in the belting of a factory, died at the Hospital yesterday.

THE ALARM of fire soon after 11 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a stable belonging to John McCann, at the corner of Front and York streets.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Union Republican Congressional Convention of the First District met last evening, and nominated Charles Gibbons, Esq.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now, are as follows, viz.:—

Edward Harley, No. 1842 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm etc etc.

James Carr, Twenty-third and Walnut streets, one Copper still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Copper Still, etc etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866 9 24 6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, 600 of NINTH street, on SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

One Copper Stills, etc., lately in possession of THOMAS NAULTY.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of JAMES FITZPATRICK.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of OLIVER McCARTNEY.

One Still, etc., lately in possession of JEREMIAH NOLAN.

Also, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 1320 North FOURTH street:—

Two stills, complete Measures, etc., lately in possession of EDWARD McLAUGHLIN.

Also, same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 150 North BROAD street:—

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of PATRICK SWEENEY.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866. [9 22 wtm6t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

First Night of
GIORGIO RONCONI.

For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees
Doors open at 7 45. Curtain rises at
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
AND
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in this city for the third time in eight years, after an unprecedented engagement in New York of
325 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
He will appear in his great specialty, CALEB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama in three acts, entitled
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Which has been in preparation for three weeks, and will be produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
By Mr. R. S. SMITH,
And in a style
HITHERTO UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will commence with
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with Buckstone's Petite Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gilman.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Sophie.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
ROARING FUN.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
JOHN BROUGHAM
AS DOCTOR SAVAGE.
In the admirable and uproariously funny Comedy, in five acts, called
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
justly styled the most laughable play in the English language.
Herbert, C. Walcot; Pinchback, Fawcett; Uncle Timothy, Chapman; Mrs Waverly, Miss Graham; Mrs Savage Mrs Walcot; Tabitha, Mrs Chapman.
Commence at 7½, with a favorite Farce.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
STILL TRIUMPHANT. HOUSES FULL.
Fifteenth Night of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
GREAT HIT OF NARY-A-BROGUE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 26.
The new Burlesque by Florence,
"NARY-A-BROGUE,"
The fine Drama, by Brougham,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both pieces, with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—The FLORENCE'S Farewell Benefit.
MONDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 26, BENEFIT OF GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Immense success of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STUART ROBSON in Two Characters.

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EVERY NIGHT.
ROBERT HELLER.
Fourth Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC,
with Six New and Startling Wonders.
FIRST TIME in this country of the beautiful Illusion entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
on which Flowers and Fruit burst into life at the request of the Ladies;
THE WATCH OF ANY ONE
in the audience made to strike the hour;
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS
and her perplexities with Piano practice; and HELLER'S original and only
WOOD MINSTRELS.
This extraordinary programme will be given every evening, with "SECOND SIGHT," etc.
PIANO-FORTE SOLOS
on "Steinway's Grand," by ROBERT HELLER.
"MARINE," SATURDAY.
Doors Open—Evening 7. Commence at 8
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"'TIS FAMILY KNIGHT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16S

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
S. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania to Advertise for Proposals to Repair the Price Grammar School in the Nineteenth School Section, and making an Appropriation therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Controllers of the Public Schools be and are hereby authorized and empowered to advertise for proposals to repair and place the Price Grammar School in the Nineteenth School Section in a safe condition, and that the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders, provided he or they give good and sufficient surety in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful and workmanlike performance of the work.

Section 2. The sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to defray the expenses of the same.

Section 3. Warrants therefor shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor Relative to Moyamensing Hall.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to commence suit immediately against the Franklin Insurance Company for the recovery of the amount due on the policy of insurance on Moyamensing Hall, for damages incurred by the late fire at that building.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1866, made by Ordinance approved the 30th day of January, 1866, to wit:—

The unexpended balance of Item 259 (for alterations of Mifflin school, Twelfth Section), and fifty-five dollars of Item 260 (for new furnace at Mifflin School), to Item 100 (for furniture, Twelfth Section) and also from said Item No. 260 ninety-five dollars to Item 105 (repairs, Twelfth Section).

From Item 183 (teachers' salaries, Twenty-second Section) one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents to Item 185 (repairs, Twenty-second Section), the same to be applied to repairs at Olney School House.

From Item 232 (special appropriation for furnaces) one hundred and fifty dollars to Item 13 (for printing and incidentals in Girls' High and Normal School.)

From Item 249 (special appropriation for furnaces) one hundred and twenty-five dollars to Item 57 (repairs in Sixth Section).

From Item 69 (furniture, Seventh Section), two hundred dollars, and from Item 66 (stoves, Seventh Section), fifty dollars, and from Item 70 (incidentals) fifty dollars to Item 65 (repairs, Seventh Section).

From Item 85 (furniture, Ninth Section), two hundred dollars to Item 82 (stoves in the same section).

From Item 271 (special appropriation for inside Cedarway (Price school House) eighty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents to item — (furnaces and stoves, Nineteenth Section).

From Item 186 (furnaces and stoves (Twenty-second Section), one hundred dollars to Item 185 (repairs), and from Item 190 (incidentals) thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents to Item 184 (rent) in the same section.

From Item 295, for fuel (general expenses), three thousand dollars to Item 299 (for furniture and rent of additional buildings), and also from said Item No. 295 three hundred dollars to Item 308 (gas and incidentals), and also from said Item No. 295 four hundred dollars to Item 307 (carriage hire), and also from said Item No. 285 six hundred dollars to Item 306 (advertising).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance approved June 16, 1866 entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize the Purchase of Certain lots of Ground in the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Wards."

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That Section 3 of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the purchase of certain lots of ground in the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Wards," approved June 16, 1866, be amended and read as follows:—"That the City Solicitor be and he is authorized to examine the title to a lot of ground situate on the north side of Ludlow street, east of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward; containing in front or breadth on said Ludlow street one hundred feet, and extending in length or depth northward one hundred and seven feet three inches, and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground in fee, the consideration therefor to be the assumption by the city of Philadelphia of the payment of the whole of a certain irredeemable yearly ground rent, or sum of one hundred dollars now charged upon a larger lot of ground of which the above described lot is part, and the further payment of an annual ground rent or sum of two hundred dollars to be charged thereon."

Section 2. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city to such deeds as may be necessary to effect said purchase on the terms aforesaid, and to reserve the said ground rent of two hundred dollars to the grantor or grantors of the said lot of ground.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to notify the owners of property to have paved the footways upon Vienna street, from Frankford avenue to Memphis street, in the Eighteenth Ward, within thirty days from the passage hereof.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relating to the State Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Receiver of Taxes be and he is hereby requested to collect all unpaid taxes imposed by the State for all such property as, having been released from the payment of municipal taxes, is still liable to the payment of State taxes.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Albion street, between Race and Vine streets, in the Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to grade Albion street, between Race and Vine streets, in the Tenth Ward, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding three hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe in Twenty-sixth and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—

Twenty-sixth street from Brown to Parrish street; Thirty-third street from Pennsylvania avenue to Master street, in the Twentieth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 14 6m

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1865

Messrs. Murray & Wynne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Wynne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the counter office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking on the knob and expecting what powder they could get in but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Wynne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove experienced one of your Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges, and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, as another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE,

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal---A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 20, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Wynne, Agents Lillie's Safes.

Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. Rhiards when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof, perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent

No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 29 6w M. C. SADLER, Agent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan 'Il...	$95 000 00
125,000	" 6 " " 18...	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes.....	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan.....	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
15

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

Soldiers' Bounties.

THE action of the Government officials with reference to the increased bounties voted to our soldiers by Congress, at its last session, is inexplicable on any other theory than that of a persistent design to defer their payment to the last possible moment. For awhile it was pretended that Congress had made no appropriation for the payment of these bounties, and on the strength of this the Democrats endeavored to manufacture a little political capital with the soldiers. We have now before us a Democratic electioneering card, on which a soldier is represented as presenting himself at a paymaster's office, and asking for his bounty, when the reply is made:—"I am very sorry, but Congress has made no appropriation for you!" But this falsification of the facts in the case not proving a profitable political investment, it is now acknowledged that Congress duly appropriated the money for the payment of these bounties, and the excuse for further delay is found in certain "regulations" made by the Department with reference to the presentation of the claims. These "regulations" are rare specimens of official stupidity. They provide that "all applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and, before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations; and no applications filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid."

This will delay payment for six months more. What possible necessity is there for classifying all these applicants by regiments, etc.? The Department has the official muster-rolls, and can refer to any soldier's name at a glance. Why not pay each man's claim as he presents it? The soldiers need the money now. The winter is coming on, and many of them have families to support. Congress has made the appropriation, and the money is in the treasury. Why is it not paid to them? There is no sufficient cause or just excuse for the delay.

In this connection we might refer to the silly invention of the opposition to the effect that Congress, at its last session, appropriated larger bounties to the colored soldiers than to the white. This lie is paraded in all manner of shapes. The facts in the case are well set forth in a contemporary as follows:—

"Soldiers of 1861 (when all were white) received no bounty at first, but in 1864 they were asked to re-enlist, and received:—

"First. $100 bounty (by subsequent enactment) for their three years' service.

"Second. For their additional service they received $300 bounty, and from cities, States, counties, and boroughs, sums ranging from $300 to $1000, as an extra *douceur*. These men served until the end of the Rebellion.

"Soldiers of 1862 received $100 bounty from the Government, and, in a few cases, bounty from home.

"Soldiers of 1863, white and black, received $100 bounty from the Government, and additional bounties; and

"Soldiers of 1864 received $300 bounty from the Government, and additional bounties.

"Some black soldiers received no bounty whatever, particularly those who had been slaves. The law is to correct the neglect of the Government, and to equalize the status of the soldiers of 1862 and 1863, and the blacks who received no bounty. Their right to such bounty must be shown by their discharge papers."

The True Policy of the Southern States.

A FOREIGNER, looking at the present course of the Southern States, and having no interest whatever in the question involved, would accuse the late Rebel leaders of the utmost political dotage in pursuing the line of conduct to which they have so far adhered. Uninfluenced by any of the exciting discussions of the hour, he would see them as they really are, and thus seeing would behold a conquered and prostrate people refusing, through obstinacy, to surrender a superiority over the conquerors which they held before the war. He would see a section, desolated by war and impoverished by vast expenditures, defiantly endeavoring to dictate terms after it had unconditionally surrendered. As it is much easier to convince a man by showing him that it is his policy to act in a certain way, than by arguing about principles, we would merely view the condition of the South and her prospects in the light of expediency. Looking at it solely in that aspect, we have no hesitation in declaring that the true policy of the late Rebel States is to at once adopt the Constitutional amendment.

We do not seek to deceive when we say that the sentiment in the North, of the vast mass of the people, is overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed alteration of our fundamental law. The unprecedented majority in Maine is but an index of that sentiment. It is far more widely spread than is the Republican party, and has advocates among the ranks of those who support the conservative ticket. It is not a matter of opinion, it is a fixed determination, and unless the South will consent to the mild terms it proposes, she will be excluded from the national councils until the heavens melt with fervent heat. Every Northern State will ratify its provisions, the conqueror will stand as a solid Macedonian phalanx in its defense, and unless the conquered will pass under this most lenient of yokes, they will be utterly crushed.

A stranger might suppose, from the bitterness with which they opposed it, that they would have to undergo some disgraceful humiliation which would be inconsistent with their manhood and their honor. In reality, they have no such alternative. The acceptance of the amendment is no more humiliating than is any law proposed by equals for the government of all. Both North and South are affected alike by its action, and that in practice it applies more to the South than to us is only because by accident a larger number of negroes reside with them than with us. The rule applies to all, and surely what can be borne by us can also be borne by them. What is not too degrading for the North is not too degrading for the South. It does not compel negro suffrage, it does not grant the black a single privilege more than those bestowed on them by the Legislature of South Carolina, which adjourned on Saturday.

It only proclaims a general rule changing the basis of representation, a rule applicable North and South, East and West, and no more degrading than a change in the rate of tariff or a tax on cotton. That the heavy tax on cotton falls principally on the South does not imply an insult to that section, and that a new basis of representation is ordered does not cause the inference that a stigma is put on the South because she is most affected. If cotton grew North we would suffer, and if the negroes were as numerous here as there, the same law of decrease would affect us as them. There is nothing in it insulting or humiliating. It is merely a loss of power, not of self-respect, which keeps back the South.

Feeling convinced that the South will never be represented until it does adopt the amendment, we urge as a matter of policy that it immediately act. It will then be at once readmitted to Congress. To be sure, it will lose some twenty-four members in the House, but as the majority in the North is so great that even with the twenty-four it would still be in a minority, we do not see that their loss is of vital consequence, especially when we reflect that the Senate will become the conservative body. If all the Southern States were to return and adopt the amendment, the upper House would then stand about forty Republican to thirty-four Conservative, which would prevent the passage of a bill over the President's veto. They need not extend the right of suffrage unless they desire; but even if they did not, their condition would be infinitely improved by a readmission. All the questions would be settled for the present. Commerce would be once more established. Harmony would prevail. The country would be harmonized, and the South be allowed to go on in the new way of prosperity opened to her. Will she accept and regain her power, or will she continue forever an excluded province, hanging, without influence, on the very verge of the nation?

The Pittsburg Convention a Great Success.

THE demonstration of fighting soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg is a magnificent success. Nothing like it has been witnessed in the country. The contrast between it and the late Cleveland affair is most marked and significant. This is a convocation of men who expect no "bread and butter." They will send no congratulatory messages by telegraph to the Fort Pillow butcher. They are men who fought to save the country from disruption, and the Government from overthrow. They seek now to guard the fruits of their costly labors. They speak the sentiments and cherish the convictions that really carried the nation through its great struggle. A private soldier, a representative of the three hundred thousand "brave and true," who laid down their lives in the war against Rebellion, was, appropriately, called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention. The proceedings of the Convention will be watched with interest, and cannot fail of having a marked effect upon the country.

The Bayard of Journalism.

SOME men, like the unfortunate "Wellington de Boots," seem destined to go through life in constant anticipation of a personal conflict. Of this class is H. Rives Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*. That noble knight of the quill and bowie-knife has had no less than seven fights within the past twelve months, and now it seems as though another was to be added to the long list of tournaments in which this Bayard of journalism has engaged. The New York *Tribune* yesterday gave the following special:—

"WASHINGTON, September 23, 1866.—Colonel John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, and candidate for the Virginia State Senate against Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, pasted posters about the city of Richmond on Saturday afternoon, branding H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, as a coward, etc., and to-night news is received here privately that a duel has been arranged between the parties. The difficulty arises out of a political controversy, the *Examiner* having retorted to Colonel Tyler's card published in the *Enquirer*, which accused Pollard in very uncharitable terms with being sustained and supported by certain Northern capitalists."

This announcement conveys to us news, and brings once more before the public "Bob" Tyler. We had thought that the "President's son" was dead, but he suddenly flashes once more before us in a belligerent character. The duel, so very privately arranged by posting the fact on dead walls, will of course be prevented, as the combatants probably desire. Should it occur, and either of the "high contending powers" fall, the world will be relieved of a pugilist whom social position or ability has alone raised from the prize-ring.

HE HAS HIS REWARD.—Hugh Ewing, who figured quite extensively in the late Cleveland Convention, has been appointed Minister resident at the Hague.

PAY YOUR MONEY, AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—We wonder if any office in the gift of the Government is of sufficient importance to merit the acceptance of General John A. Dix. Can it be that there are so few respectable men in the conservative party that all the honors must be showered upon one? During the last month General Dix has either been offered or strove to get the following posts:—

Minister Resident at Hague.
Governor of New York.
Naval Officer at New York city.
Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

At present it would seem that, with the exception of the second of these offices, he has them all within his control. He has thus already declared four of his principles, and is possessor of four of the five loaves. The fishes will probably be forthcoming in a few days.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz.:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are now opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.

THE HON. A. K. McCLURE

Will address the members of the UNION LEAGUE, and the citizens of Philadelphia,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

The Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, will preside upon this occasion.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 25 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.
TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The time for holding the Extra Assessment being advertised wrong, the City Commissioners would hereby notify the citizens and Assessors the time for holding the Extra Assessment, according to law, is from the hours of 1 P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of SEPTEMBER.
9 25 3t&p JAMES SHAW, Clerk.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.
GOVERNOR.
Major-General John W. Geary.
JUDICIARY.
PRESIDENT JUDGE.
HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD FELTZ.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
CONGRESS.
First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
SENATOR.
First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.
RECORDER OF DEEDS.
MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.
PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.
JAMES McMANES.
CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
JOHN G. BUTLER.
CORONER.
SAMUEL DANIELS.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
9 18 18t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1866.
A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. Important business.
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President
WILLIAM I. FOX, Secretary. 1t

☞ CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE.—See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

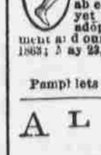
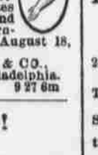
A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT street. [9 15 12t4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.


HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m


ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
6 14 3m S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No 2202 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENS THIS MORNING,
FROM AUCTION,
FORTY LOTS OF
LONG AND SQUARE
BROCHE SHAWLS,
OPENED AND FILLED CENTRES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
9 26 w6m3t4p

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.

PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:
$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.

The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.
95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.
33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.
12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.
Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.
$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4¼ yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.
$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mwst4p

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 2m

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will have the pleasure to give
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS
OF THE
LAUCHING GAS,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening
September 28th and 29th.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (Doors open at 2) for LADIES ONLY, and free.
SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tickets 25 cents.
On Saturday Evening, TWELVE GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the Gas.
Dr. COLTON will combine amusement with instruction.
Teeth will be extracted without pain, to show the beautiful anæsthetic effects of the Gas.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FREE.
SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock. 9 26 3t

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH, Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 35 S. THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestry,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS,
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

NOVELTIES.
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 fmwt3t]

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, ... $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, ... 50 per $1000
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COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
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This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
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PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
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For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
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OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN,
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
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FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA LAST EVENING.—The repetition of Eichberg's charming *Doctor of Alcantara* attracted a highly appreciative audience to the Academy of Music last evening, and the opera passed off with even more *eclat* and success than on the previous occasion of its performance. The fine arias in the first act, which Miss Richings' splendid execution make so prominent features in the opera, were all boisterously *encored*, and were each repeated with that unaffected grace and good nature so characteristic of Miss Richings.

The gem for the contralto in the same act—"Turn Where I May"—was also rapturously and most deservedly encored. Miss Harrison's rendition of it is a positive delight to listen to. She is certainly a great acquisition to the talented troupe, for her voice is one of rare beauty, and her style is at once finished and effective. Mr. Seguin's "Doctor" is irresistibly comic, although extremely natural, and last night his scenes with Miss Richings and Mr. Wylie were unctuous with humor. One great advantage of the Richings troupe is that all the members of it *act* well, and that, *is*, in a measure, the secret of their success in such operas as *The Doctor of Alcantara*, *The Daughter of the Regiment*, etc.

No theatrical company in the city could have acted out the libretto of the *Doctor* better than the Richings troupe; and when the vocal abilities of Mrs. Richings, Miss Harrison, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Wylie, and the rest of the performers are taken into account, the success of the opera is not to be wondered at. As for the opera itself, we can only reiterate what we have said before, that it is unquestionably one of the best—if not *the best*—comic operas, English or Italian, on the stage at the present time—the "snobs," who can see nothing good that is American, to the contrary notwithstanding.

All that is wanting is to have it sung in *Italian*, so that no one could appreciate the rich humor or the side splitting comicalities in it—and then wouldn't it "*draw*." The "fashionable world" would in that case be "convulsed to its very centre"—perhaps—and needlecom, indeed, have a "*new sensation*." The "leaders of fashion," too, would have an opportunity of encouraging "high art," and of showing their clothes at the same time, which they cannot dare not, do at the *barbarous English* Opera. More's the pity.

The *true* encouragers of art, however, do patronise it, and will doubtless be present this evening at the repetition of the *Bohemian Girl* which will be sung for the last time on the occasion. No troupe we have had has ever performed it as well as this, and the last opportunity of hearing it should not be overlooked by those who enjoy good music artistically and effectively sung.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We gave yesterday a glance at the extensive *repertoire* of favorite Italian operas to be given in this city next month by the Bergmann-Ronconi-Poch t oupe. To day we present a complete lis of the leading artists of the company:—

Prime Donne Soprani—Signora Carmen Poch, Signorina Antoinette Ronconi, Miss S. A. Hanck, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

Prime Donne Soprani e Contralti—Madame Fannie Natali-Testa, Mademoiselle Stella Bouheur, Miss Fanny Stockton.

Tenori—Signors Mazzoleni, Barayli, Testa, Bernardi.

Baritoni—Signors Bellini and Lorini.

Bassi—Signors Antonucci, Fossatti, and Dubrueil.

Buffo—The celebrated Giorgio Ronconi.

Conductors—Herr Carl Bergmann, Signor A. Torriani, and Max Maretzek.

So *distingue* and complete a Company has never been brought to Philadelphia, and we trust the enterprise will be well sustained.

THE CHESTNUT was crowded again last night. Mr. John E. Owens has already established himself as a great favorite with our critical play-goers. His performances are delightful remembrances of old time genuineness of acting. To night, Owens repeats his great assumption of the *role* of "Caleb Plummer," and Miss Josie Orton gives her simple and touching rendition of "Dot." Mr. Owens already feels "at home" among us.

THE WALNUT.—In answer to a general request, Mr John Brougham appears to-night as "Dr. Savage" in his beautiful new comedy of *Playing with Fire*, supported by Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs Chapman, Messrs Walcott, Fawcett, Chapman, and all of the company favorites.

AT THE AMERICAN the *Streets of New York* is having a great run. The house is crowded nightly. We observe that this theatre has running around the streets a curious mosquish-looking sort of a vehicle, that appears to have been the favorite carriage of the Sultan's "principal wife" at Constantinople. This huge cart is covered all over with mottoes, which tell in "letters of gold" what is done at "the American." Is this a part of the Pilgrim's Progress?

AT THE ARCH, the Florences continue to delight large audiences with their capital burlesque, called *Nary-a-Brogue*, which they give to-night, with other good things.

HELLER, at the Assembly Buildings, does his great blossoming and fruit-bearing orange tree" trick again to-night. He will also introduce his comical band of blockheads better known as the "Old Original Jacob's Wood Minstrels," play the piano, and do other wonderful delightful, funny and ridiculous things

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a surprising success with their novelty called the *Spectre's Frolic*. It is a capital burlesque, full of jokes and local hits. It is to be seen this evening at the "Family Resort" in Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, in Vine street, below Eighth, is a pleasant place to spend an evening. The music is by the very best masters, and is executed in admirable style by a large and efficient orchestra.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Government Bonds and Securities—Effect of the Election upon their Value—Opinion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

LANCASTER, Sept. 18.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Dear Sir:—As the question has frequently been asked of me—What effect the President's policy of reconstruction would have upon our national securities, I would like to have your views upon the subject, if it would not be trespassing too much upon your time.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN GYGER.

REPLY OF MR. STEVENS.

SEPTEMBER 21.—John Gyger, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry, "What effect the success of the President's views will have on the national securities," I am opinion that its effect would be very injurious.

The President contends that the body of men acting as a Congress has no Constitutional powers, and can do no valid acts in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war debt and laid the internal duties to pay it were composed of precisely the same number of Representatives from the same States as the present. It it should be decided that those Congresses had no Constitutional existence, then the 5-20s, 10-40s, 7'30s, and the legal-tender greenbacks will have been issued without authority, and will be worthless.

Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President would consider a Constitutional Congress, after the admission of the Rebel Representatives, when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered. Yours, truly,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Decision Concerning the Stamp Act.

The Mobile papers publish the following decision:—

"OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, September 11, 1866.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, that when leases are executed in duplicate, triplicate, etc., all require stamps as originals, but mere copies are exempt. If notes are given for the consideration of a lease, they must be stamped as well as the lease. Very respectfully,

"E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

"Messrs. Clitherall & Jones, Mobile, Ala."

Spain in a Nutshell.—This paragraph from the London *Spectator* says much in small compass:—"From reports which have come to us concerning Spain, it appears that the interest taken in cattle-breeding is confined to preparing bulls for the arena. This is putting 'circenses' first with a vengeance. The sheep have depreciated in wool, and nothing appears to thrive so well as the goats—always features in a Spanish landscape or story. The coal mines are badly worked—though the yield is fair."

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Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

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9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning from auction, all wool Ingrain Carpets, at 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50. Wool filling Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·20. Imperial three ply Carpets, only $2·20. Hemp Carpets, 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woollen Druggets $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Table Oil Cloths, 75c. Gilt bordered Window Shades, $1. Plain Shading, 50c. Blankets $8 to $10. Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10. Sheeting Muslins, 31c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas, 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. up. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

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Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
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Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
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THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle-fields of Sadowa—Hospital Scenes at Brunn—Portraits of the Austrian Imperial Family—The Cause of the People in Europe—Murmurs in Vienna—A Sketch of Garibaldi in the Field.

PARIS, September 7.—The swift steamer quitting Brest to-morrow gives me time to write up my notes of intestine and exterior things, so that they may reach you within a very few days.

You know, then, that I have passed over the whole route of the Prussian invasion, the Austrian retreat, the Austrian advance southward, and by the well-known courtesy of the Austrian directory, have crossed into the lines of Italy, and pressed as far as Florence. The great distance so traversed in the short period of twenty-two days gave me hardly time for observation and sleep, though I have written something to you by every mail. My notes, however, were full and exhaustive, and these are some of them:—

At the "Blue Star Inn," of Prague, I saw the Baron Brenner and Werther at an upper window, arguing over the peace. They were both keen-eyed old men, adroit of speech and shrewd of opportunities—such folks, for example, as Senators Fessenden and Reverdy Johnson—and at their councils, with a secretary for each near by, they drank much Rhenish wine, and made it appear an altogether friendly conlab, as diplomats have done from time immemorial.

From Prague to Brunn and Olmutz, by Pardubitz, by rail, I passed returning trains with Prussian soldiers and war material. And though these stopped at all stations, no soldiers were allowed to descend, while we civilians could lie over where we pleased. This rule was one of the amenities of the peace just concluded, and had a more wholesome design in it besides, for the Prussian troops have been rapacious beyond all expectation, stealing wherever they rested, so that to their acquisitiveness the mutual forays of Federals and Confederates at home were merely accepted hospitalities. If a detective officer were called upon to classify the thefts of Prussia and Austria, he would denominate the first a highwayman, the last a confidence man. This part of the Austrian empire is wildly civilized, by which I mean that man is savage, and land is refinedly, splendidly educated. Put the squatters of Oil creek in the bright Mohawk Valley, or the Digger Indians in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and you have the land and people that I saw.

They use wretched farming implements, they are without public intelligence, they are superstitious and stolid; but the great chequered landscapes climb into high horizons, all grand and rolling, giving you an air of boundlessness; for the country has no farm-houses upon it, all the people living in the squatty stone towns, and going, in many cases, five miles of a morning to work. Few fences or hedges divide the fields; each man knows his own land; therefore the entire Moravian and German region has the air of a battle-field under cultivation.

Brunn, the capital of Moravia, with 50,000 inhabitants, has a history of only subjugation and trade, and would have been unnoticeable in this trip of mine, save for its vast hospitals of wounded Austrians, and the frowning battlements of the Spielberg prison, which dominate the mountain at whose foot the city stands. I half forgot the story of Baron French, confined in this same Spielberg, in the later and more baneful light of the unhappy Italians who beat their brains out in its dungeons. In 1849, when Ferdinand abdicated, he released these poor patriots, and they came forth, gibbering, and skeletons, the way of thousands of their tribe. By pleasant penalties like these has the Austrian kept his State together these several centuries.

Down in the city, where an evil-looking old church, disused for worship, held the wounded, I passed from bed to bed, not without tears of the cholera, raging there as fiercely as it raged on your hospital hulks by Staten Island, and among them I saw many a black-eyed, olive-hued, chubby-faced fellow, dying for his conqueror—poor Venetians, pressed into this war, firing into the ranks of the Kaiser's enemies, with the prayer that the bullet might soften to paper on its way. Rapacious as Prussia may have been, she fought her battles with her own people, and though there are bitter curses rained upon Count Bismark now, they are curses of pride, not of blood, of princes, not of dying peasants, murdered by their own countrymen.

I stopped beside one haggard fellow's bed. He had suffered the amputation of a foot, and was, besides, shot in the fleshy side of the throat. To my demand in German, if he were hopeful, he shook his head.

"I don't understand, Signore," in Italian.

"Where are you from?" in his own language.

"From Recoaro. I hoped to be set with the force of the Quadrilateral. Though I should have been killed there, as here, it would have been dear to die to the familiar sound of one's language. They tell me it has gone bad with Italy. Is it so?"

"Not so! Well enough. Not so well as she hoped, but well!"

"You are speaking out of your heart, Signor, not by your information. Poor Italy! Well! Somebody will die against her some day, shot by his own people, as I was not, and glad to know that the ball that struck him was fired by the victors."

He drew a long sigh, with "My God" in it, and turned his back to me.

There are titled women here frequently among the hospitals, playing the part of Florence Nightingale. Most of them are amateurs, with little persistence, and great consideration for their own longevity, though now and then I believe that a heart-smitten countess or baroness does come to do good. I try to believe it, at any rate, for the faith of womankind. So many of those poor souls are coldly, sufferingly married for convenience—so few live and die loving and beloved, that they are glad of the presence of wretchedness greater than theirs into which they may plunge helpingly. Of the forty thousand dying soldiers in Moravia, not ten per cent. care a button for the cause they were killed in.

I visited, on consecutive days, two renowned battle-fields, Sadowa and Austerlitz. They were equally commonplace when the struggles to which they gave name occurred, but Austerlitz, by reason of its great commemoration, is now a tourist's town of 2500 inhabitants, while Sudowa is a hamlet merely, utterly depopulated. The cholera has killed two hundred of the little farmers, wood-cutters, etc., in it and near by since the battle day, for among the putrefying carcases the old hyena whets his appetite, and then picks up the living neighbors. Sadowa was a more sanguinary slaughter than Austerlitz; at least three hundred thousand men were there opposed, and possibly half a million, as the bulletins say. We all know how armies are magnified on both sides, till after a defeat, and in this war the military braggart has been as eminently elastic as in our own. The least truthful of all contemporary historians is the soldier himself. Had he to write our descriptions he might make his own reputation, but would certainly ruin ours. At Austerlitz, Bonaparte opposed seventy thousand men to the allies' ninety thousand. Sadowa was fought in the margin of July, and Austerlitz past the meridian of November. The former was the most terrible butchery, the latter the most artful embattling. One finds in the Sadowa battle only the Prussian Crown Prince's swift and persevering march to applaud; but Austerlitz was a piece of daring adroitness, fought eight hundred miles from Paris, with a great and incensed capital to guard behind, and not as at Sadowa, the Italian army of Austria compelled to face the Po, but marching vigorously, eighty thousand strong, upon the Frenchman's rear, while Prussia, secretly inimical to him, was edging up through Bohemia to join the allies at the first note of their success. The great inveigler, pleading false desires for peace, first flushed the allies till they were over certain, assisted them to advance victoriously, till by their very success they had become outflanked, then drove them pell-mell upon his bayonets on the one hand, and on the frozen lakes on the other, where they were drowned by acres when the ice crashed under the French artillery. Both battles were equally signal defeats for Austria. Sadowa was a more piquant misery, because inflicted on her in the sight of Germany, and by a lesser State.

My ride over the field of Sadowa was scarcely pleasurable, because the cholera had left there only the collapsed and aged, and the peasants hereabout have the reputation of veritable ghouls and gnaours, whose atrocities to the dead pass human belief. They have behaved worse than any class of savages would do in America, cutting purses and jewelry from the wounded, stripping the dead of garments, in a word, revenging themselves upon history, which has done nothing for them these three centuries. Sadowa itself is a European Culpeper; for example, a little stony-faced town, with a bulbously shaped church steeple in it, two beer shops, and the usual percentage of Austrian civil officials.

An old woman in black stockings stood alone in the open place of the hamlet, looking at the hospital wagons that passed across the horizon. She did not know anything, except that two of Hasmer Somebody's boys, near by, had gone off with the soldiers a week ago to get back their horses impressed after action. Had we seen them? No? That was strange! That was all she knew about the fight. Everything in the place is more or less shot to pieces. The battle-field itself is a series of hills, half corn-patch, half scrub timber, inclined to be mountainous, and to some extent resembling the lands at the foot of the Blue Ridge—Cedar Mountain, for example. At places on it there are vistas of far white plains, prairie-like, but of the deadly spots themselves nothing remains save the uneven trenches, where the dead, dumped in as they lay, remain to testify against the monstrous enigma of ambition, submission, and ignorance in which they perished, at that far dim time when God shall make it plain why our kind are thus causelessly and perpetually slaughtered.

At this spot the two Prussian armies capped the double lines of victory. Sachnow, Podoli, Munchengratz, Gitschin, on the one hand; Nachod, Skalitz, Trautenau on the other. It would be absurd for me to waste time in describing a series of bare slope-stretches and curving hills about which none of your readers have a particle of curiosity. Suffice it to say, that all the view of Sadowa is a repetition of the Virginia miseries of our own Rebellion; not any better country, though it has the spruceness and tidyness of age over it all; better cleaned up, better contented, but inhabited by hewers of wood and drawers of water, who forget that Christ ever came, in the better recollection that they may some day go hence to Him. The graves of the dead are marked with wooden crosses, with now and then a helmet or a hat set on the top of them. Here and there is a splintered caisson or cannon wheel, that some old witch is splitting up for firewood.

They call this a field of glory at Berlin, but as I lay awake last night (at Brunn) in a triple-bedded room, talking with some Austrian officers about it all, I could not make out otherwise than that, by all this murdering, Germany stands as she did, shifted about a trifle, but no freer, no securer, no easier in conscience or pocket. She is the same poor, pipe-drunken, dreaming, thrifty, fattened, hopeful, heterogeneous Germany that she has ever been in your time and mine. Yesterday the Kaiser had her by a silken cord; to-day the Prussian King has her by a throttle. Such a well-deserving poor prostitute of a genius no dog-star shines upon! She lost two or three great chances for redress, and freedom punishes nations and races for losing chances.

What a glorious burst of hope could all these countries see in the return of some enormous convulsion like that of France, the revolution before Bonaparte mastered it, which, whatever sycophant moralists and historians may have to say, was the world's great opportunity. Then, this "pipe-drunken Germany," as Carlyle would call it, loved territory better than freedom; spent ignominious years of deserved defeat to beat back French ideas, for which French ideas to prevail to-day its people would give up every inch of the stealings of centuries—Poland, the Sclave provinces, and the statues of all their big-booted prince-generals!

The city of Vienna, as usual, given to beer and balls and covert licentiousness, has now its intervals of grudging and "disloyalty." The people of the capital—not of the country—feel aggrieved, betrayed, ill-directed. It is no fair sailing for Francis Joseph and the innumerable archdukes and duchesses. There are before their royal home no captured cannon, as at Berlin, to please the schoolboys. They seldom go abroad, but keep within doors to speculate upon degenerate days, and ponder the most difficult question of reconstruction, harder to them than to us in the States—for here reconstruction is the synonym of existence. Hungary, beaten in her valorous demands by the Czar's Cossacks, looms up again an exacting power, saying:—"Now this your Germany is gone, give us our due!" And in this bitter hour, home comes the poor spendthrift wife of the poor nightmare-ridden Maximilian, saying, "My husband and I are betrayed. Who shall save us with some show of honor?" Nevertheless, with the old Austrian persistence, they are building up their army again, impoverished though they be. When the Emperor took up the Prussian gauntlet, he fell back upon "that God whom my fathers have always served;" but his Chief of Staff has always been the Redeemer of both himself and his fathers. Therefore the Hapsburgers can but take the sword again, and from the condition of their empire, as it seems to me, with very fair show of perishing by it.

In Italy there is wounded vanity with a compensated boundary. Italy has recovered Venetia, but gets with it 180,000,000 francs of debt, to meet in capital or interest.

Yet, with the madness of kings, Italy is more concerned about the loss of her iron crown than of her brave soldiers. I went all the way to Brescia, a considerable detour, to see Garibaldi. Since the partial disbandment of his volunteers he has returned thither, to breathe quieter air. I looked about all day, hoping to see him, and at night obtained my introduction. I was glad to have found him, of all places next to the tented field, in this long-suffering city, the epitomization of the sorrows of Italy, often sacked, in its time a stubborn republic, and well acquainted with the stranger's rule, a city where Bayard was wounded and showed his tenderest courtesy; but to me, Garibaldi was more than the Bayard of our age—the Bayard of a better age to come, when the hearts and manners of men will grow honest and simple with their governments, and wars shall be done in the interest of freedom, not of power!

It was in Brescia that Arnold of Brescia was born, the earliest of the men who resolved to ashes by command of the earliest enemy of Italy. There are Roman ruins in the place, a castle and moated walls around it, mountains shining and purple near by.

In the quiet twilight, when only the tips of the mountains were warm and rich with sunset, and the town below, imperfectly lighted, grew dark and cool, save where the *cafes* glittered; when the last tones of the church bells fell into the softer vespers, and people began to show themselves vaguely at doors and archways, breathing the better air, I climbed the slope by the ruined temple of Vespasian, and turning into the grated gate of a retired villa, saw at the end of an aisle of orange trees, in the half light, a cluster of people.

Though I had never met him before, I divined Garibaldi in their midst, the least abused man by his photographers that I have ever seen. The pictures that we see of him all over the world are wonderfully faithful, but if we associate with him the idea of roughness, heartiness, or what not, we greatly err. There were already several callers or intruders, and he received us all with a pleasant, "I am glad to see you. Sit down."

He shows a trifle the illness of his Aspromonte wound, walking with a cane; and his new scar is also painful, though to these he made no reference himself. His beautifully benevolent forehead you know; the full, bluishly brown eye, so soft and yet so beaming, beneath it. His best character is shown in the nostril, that is like the folded leaf of the sensitive plant, a barometer of his emotions; but he is a silent as well as a sensitive man, and while we are all talking he smokes and listens, without a word, with many a smile, this nostril softly elastic the while, as if it were the hand of his soul, opening to all appeals that should unseal it in love, or pity, or indignation. His hair, of healthy grey, lies soft and round as a child upon the temples. He wears the red shirt still, not in affectation, but because it is the easiest uniform of the soldier, and the cheapest, admitting of all excellent carelessness, like this of to-night, when he can sit among his staff, growing young again in their unabashed and laughing recitations. Close by is Menotti Garibaldi, his son, a frank, modest, and handsome soldier, who is like his father's younger brother; for they speak together very often, without reserve, yet with a tenderness that you must be moved to see; with nothing of the mutual fear and abashment of Clive and Colonel Newcome—for these people of Thackeray were after all types of the most domestic school in the world, the English, where the old are tyrants, and the young never forget what they ought to be. To these sons of his, Garibaldi is the reverse of all history. He might have left them dukes; for no single man ever, by his unauthorized valor, gave so much glory and territory to a country, and Italy would have made them noble and rich together. His stern democratic notions forbade all this.

They are poor young men to-day, working in time of peace to make a volcani crock fertile, and in war the most exposed of soldiers. Veritable Pantheists of Italy they all seem to be, willing to crumble into her clay together so that she shook them forth in the green leaf of freedom. It may gladden those only for whom I am writing this correspondence—the lovers of the purest forms of democracy, and of the purest men in them—to know that in this last struggle of Italy, the volunteers of Garibaldi came out not less glorified than before. The regular troops, the regular navy, lost laurels. The volunteers of Garibaldi were the armed chamois of the peaks, and they made the Austrians in the passages and gorges dream of perpetual alarm. Perhaps they could have done little in the absence of regular reserves; but after the Neapolitan campaign, I can believe anything in their favor. The trophies of the war are theirs at any rate.

The King, beaten at Custozza, the navy thumped and drowned at Issa; on the mountains above Garda, only, Italy, under Garibaldi, perpetually triumphant! It is gladdening to know that by the new treaty, this splendid lake, throughout all its length, is secured to Italy. During this campaign Garibaldi has been the same meteor of action, ubiquitous, always inspiring, the Sheridan of the Alps. There is no soldier of such sleeplessness in history, nor any with so candid intelligence of the rightfulness of battle. Among the personages of Europe he is the foremost spirit of democracy, a recognized and self-suppressed power, without a meanness of a narrow ambition, modelled upon such past great names as Francesco Ferruci and William Tell, and, above all, the American hero of Italy, who gathered on the wild tree pampas conceptions of popular government and indifference to courts and kings.

Sitting thus, under the heavy globes of the orange trees, with the delicate branches of olives half hiding old busts and torsos of marble, at whose pedestals the knotted grape stems shrank and coiled, I thought I could look far into the future, and see the millions of people, when you and I are dead, striving to realize a scene like this in Garibaldi's life. Then his quiet figure, draped in white smoke, "cocked" back American fashion, took new surroundings to me—the perpetual champion of crushed sights, riding the wild horses against the despots, swinging his cutlass on burning decks in far foreign seas, lying among the slimy rats in unforgiving prisons, returning like a dead face to rekindle his native country, manning the guns of Rome, awakening the grape-drunken hills with his torches, expelling the last spectres of the Bourbons, the cold Alps looking down benignantly, and at last a quiet farmer in the sea, but shining there a lighthouse and life-boat of help! I know of no American, living or dead, at whose feet I could more proudly sit, and to me he is America's great ally in Europe, one Hermit Peter, preaching the Western crusade!

He was glad to hear of Staten Island, of his Italian friends there, the colonists of "Boss" Mewcci; and of all the places round he had a lively remembrance, giving the names in the droll Anglo-Italian pronunciation. I left him with his eyes shut, musing, glad not to have said "good-bye;" for I fear that Garibaldi must soon say good-bye to us all, as he is old and worn, though I know that he is not weary.

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EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. Sixth street, PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.

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Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.

Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

For further information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. 9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866. PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME, 9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and to be delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.

Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter.

A model or plan of the vessel must accompany each bid.

HUGH McCULLOCH, 9 24mwft10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOCH, 9 21mw8t Secretary of the Treasury.

COAL.

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL. A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO., No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL. 8 25 smw6m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $6 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

JAMES O'BRIEN DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON, Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 §

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT 85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE, Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES, President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN, Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH, Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [3 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, PLK, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., RETAIL HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, WHOLESALE HOUSE, No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock. 3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smw§rp Philadelphia.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains: Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., 9 7 1y9 10 Manufacturers.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side), Also known as the STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 96 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 742 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President. J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette 8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

Unity Between the Protestant Episcopal and Greek Churches.

At the Annual Episcopal Convention of Illinois, held at Chicago on Thursday last, the following significant passage occurred in a letter from Bishop Whitehouse, dated St. Petersburg, August 8, 1866:—

During my long stay in Russia, and especially in Moscow, where we were detained a month by the serious illness of my son, I have enjoyed opportunities for a familiar acquaintance with the Russo-Greek services and occasions of full and intimate conference on the state and relations of our respective Churches. In these respects I owe everything to the unwearied kindness of his Eminence Bishop Leovideo, Vicar of the Metropolitan, which left me nothing more to desire in personal and official recognition.

It would, of course, be wrong to draw any inference from such attentions of formal relation between the Russo-Greek Church and our own, for which neither side can be yet prepared, and which certainly no intercourse of individual Bishops could involve. Yet I think I may venture to say it has mutually impressed our minds with delightful conviction of soul communion in the life of God, and a hope of ecclesiastical comity for which we can with patience wait.

Of the Italian Church the Bishop writes:—

In Italy, where civil liberty has so wonderfully advanced, the reform movement in the Church is of deep interest from the progress it has made, as well as the difficulties and hazards which surround it. In various ways I have been in contact with the leading actors in this great work, especially while in Naples. In confidential intercourse I was able to testify our sympathy with all real efforts for the reformation of the National Church, and to venture words of counsel and encouragement.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania has been engaged in the same work, and as a member of the Committee of the General Convention has rendered effective aid and accumulated information for the Church at home. The Bishop of Gibraltar and Clergy of the Church of England, among whom is foremost in devotion and influence, the Rev. Lewis M. Hogg, judiciously sympathize with the struggle, so that it cannot be doubted that we and they will be ready to do all that sister churches can properly do to guide and help the Church in Italy to cleanse herself from errors and corruption, and return to the faith and practice of the early centuries.

THE BROKEN ATLANTIC CABLE.
A Thrilling Story.

The London *Spectator* tells the following singular and most interesting story:—

"Night and day, for a whole year, an electrician has always been on duty watching the tiny ray of light through which signals are given, and twice every day the whole length of wire—one thousand two hundred and forty miles, has been tested for conductivity and insulation. * * * The object of observing the ray of light was, of course, not any expectation of a message, but simply to keep an accurate record of the condition of the wire. Sometimes, indeed, wild, incoherent messages from the deep did come, but these were merely the results of magnetic storms and earth currents, which deflected the galvanometer rapidly, and spelt the most extraordinary words, and sometimes even sentences of nonsense, upon the graduated scale before the mirror.

"Suddenly, last Saturday morning, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, while the light was being watched by Mr. May, he observed a peculiar indication about it which showed at once, to his experienced eye, that a message was at hand. In a few minutes afterwards the unsteady flickering was changed to coherency, if we may use such a term, and at once the cable began to speak, to transmit, that is, at regular intervals, the appointed signals which indicated human purpose and method at the other end, instead of the hurried signs, broken speech, and inarticulate cries of the still illiterate Atlantic. After the long interval in which it had brought us nothing but the moody and often delirious mutterings of the sea stammering over its alphabet in vain, the words 'Canning to Glass' must have seemed like the first rational word uttered by a high-fevered patient when the ravings have ceased and his consciousness returns."

COLLISION ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Seven Killed and Seventeen Injured.

From the Mobile Times, September 20.

We regret to chronicle the fact that a collision, attended with serious consequences, occurred yesterday morning between De Soto and Quitman.

The reports are, as yet, very meagre, and, from all we can learn, seven persons were killed outright, while seventeen were more or less severely injured.

It would appear that when the up train reached De Soto it was discovered that the Chickasahay bridge was out of order, and the passengers were left at De Soto, while the locomotive, with two lumber cars, pushed on to make the necessary repairs. Just this side of the bridge they were met by the down train, which, having repaired the bridge, had crossed, and was coming at the top of its speed to make up for lost time. Before anything could be done the collision took place, with the above lamentable results.

It was very fortunate that the up train had no passengers, or the disaster might have been much more serious.

Semmes Turned Editor — The Mobile "Gazette."

From the Mobile Register, September 4.

We clip the following announcement from our young contemporary, the *Gazette*, of yesterday:—

"Admiral Raphael Semmes having purchased one-third interest in the *Gazette*, becomes a joint proprietor from to-day. He has also assumed the duties and responsibilities of editor. We have also the satisfaction of announcing that the services of Pendleton Colston, Esq., Judge Advocate of the Confederate Navy during the war, have been secured as assistant editor."

The *Gazette* also announces that "no effort of labor or expense will be spared to make it a first-class newspaper, and that arrangements have been made for the purchase of a press, which will enable it to appear on a larger sheet." The *Gazette* now appears with the names of Semmes, Heirs, Ellison & Co. as publishers and proprietors; Raphael Semmes, editor, and Pendleton Colston, assistant editor. Mr. Colston was on duty in this city, during the war, as Naval Judge Advocate, in which capacity he exhibited talents that afford a favorable augury of his success in the arduous field of editorial labor.

Small Business.—Colonel W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Bucks county *Democrat*, referring to the recent appointment of General Hartranft to a colonelcy in the regular army, urges the President to revoke it, on the ground that General Hartranft opposes "My Policy." Colonel Davis is the man who received such a sound drubbing last fall, when he ran against General Hartranft for Auditor-General. His attempt to have Grant's appointment of Hartranft overruled by the President is a very small business. And yet it is characteristic of such men as Davis, who, while he was in the army holding honorable position, a paper which he owned and controlled week after week teemed with abuse of the army and slanders of the civil authority of the nation. But Davis belongs to what is called the "chivalry" of the Democracy, and can't help being jealous at the success which attends superior men.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The ninth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, the issue of which is now definitely announced for Oct. 1, will comprise the period from the Declaration of Independence to the spring of 1778. The events of the darkest days of the Revolution, the many attacks upon Washington, the debates of Congress, and its continued interference in military affairs, the discussions over the articles of confederation, the diplomatic advances made to France and Spain, the course of public sentiment in England, and the stirring campaigns from Long Island to Valley Forge, are minutely treated in the well-known style of the author.

General Sheridan's Brother and the New Orleans Riot.—A paper in Perry county, Ohio, announces the presence there, on a visit, of Major Michael Sheridan (a younger brother of the General), who was in the Convention Hall at New Orleans, at the time of the attack by the mob and the police, and who says that it was a most horrid and unprovoked butchery, and that only his shoulder-straps saved him from the fate of the members of the Convention.

No Thanks to Baker or Butchers.—M. Rossi writes to the Roman *Correspondenz Scientifica*, that by the use of the *erythrozylococa* of Peru men may live in robust health several days without food. M. Rossi declares that after taking a decoction of the leaves of the plant he felt neither hunger nor thirst for forty-eight hours.

A Good Effect.—The Birmingham meeting of the British Association in 1865 led to the formation of a local industries committee, for the purpose of compiling a series of reports on the products of the Midland hardware district. These reports are now published in a substantial volume.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1868.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR ACRID substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF **BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,** Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO., **IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc** SOLE AGENTS FOR **Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC.** No. 116 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS,

GEORGE M. LAUMAN, 8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH 8 reet.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; 150 feet 6 inches; 28 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER. No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to WILLIAM F. POTTS, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila. 9 24 1mrp

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United states mails.

"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, September 29
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 3
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 10

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London..... 85 To London..... 40
To Paris..... 105 To Paris..... 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $55. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent, 8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE CO.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 9 19

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30, 7.15, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M. The 7.15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.28, 7.55, 10.14, and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.10, 7.26, and 10.36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.35 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4.20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7.15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grac, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Tram from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.70 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class..... 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class..... 1 80
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., via Holly, Bordentown, Trenton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11.30, P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4.30, 6.45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3.00. The 6.45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3.30, 4.30, 5, and 6.45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 2.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8.00 A. M
Day Express	at	10.00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	11.00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at	12.00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2.30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4.00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	5.00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at	7.00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	10.00 "
Philadelphia Express	at	11.10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at	12.40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at	7.50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8.20 "
Columbia Train	at	9.00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12.40 P. M
Fast Line	at	1.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4.10 "
Day Express	at	5.50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	7.30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9.50 "

* Daily, except Sunday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6.50 A. M. and 4.50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sundays). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. UNINCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Bordsders, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroads.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forrith street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FRELEIGH, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5.45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria

W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Station

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,

Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8.55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.40 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1.40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4.15 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 6.00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.35 A. M and 12.20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8.00 P.M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 P. M. and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.45 A. M., and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.40 and 10.02 A. M., and 10.30 P. M. and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, with out change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3.20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the South and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3.15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3.10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.30 down train, and 5¾ and 6¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9.10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7.10 minutes, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M. 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9.10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7.40 minutes A. M., 12.40, 6.40, and 9.25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.25 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 4.5, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7.30, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4.3, 6¾ and 9 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, 5.55, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8.25 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 4.5, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8.20, 9.8, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7.30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3.30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc. reaching Easton at 6.45 P. M.

At 5.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.38 A. M., 2.30 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6.25 A. M. and 12.25 Noon, and 5.15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6.40 A. M., 3.15 and 6.30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6.00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10.50 A. M., and 2.15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTIONS.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9.30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4.45 P. M., arrive at New York 4.10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Superintendent, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail. 3.30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3.30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7.15 A. M., 8.40 A. M., and 4.54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7.05 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Freight, 6.30 P. M.

Salem at 6.50 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. Freight 5.45 P. M.

Millville at 6.55 A. M., and 3.08 P. M. Freight, 6.10 P. M.

Cape May at 11.45 A. M. Parsenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7.00 A. M. until 5.00 P. M. That received before 9.00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorit House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

MEXICO.

The Maritime Prefecture Abolished—Military Instructions—Appointments of Generals, and Military Movements—Retaliatory Action of the Liberals—Law in Favor of the Holders of National Property—General Sheridan at Matamoras—Steamers Between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—The following items of late intelligence from Mexico, just received here, will be found of interest and importance:—

The Emperor has published a decree abolishing for the present the Maritime Prefecture. It is as follows:—

In accordance with the decree of the 12th of October, 1865, which established the Maritime Prefectures; considering that it is our duty to accord the expenses of the Administration to the present condition of the treasury; considering that for the present there is no absolute necessity for the maintenance of the Maritime Prefectures for the want of vessels of war, the maritime service being confined to the port captains. We decree:—

Article 1 The three Maritime Prefectures established by the decree of the 12th of October, 1865, will provisionally cease their functions.

Article 2. During the suspension of the Maritime Prefectures, which for the time will be strictly indispensable, so that the Administration may at large overcome its present distressed situation, the Port-captains of Vera Cruz and Mazatlan will centralize the service, directly communicating with the Minister of Foreign and Naval Affairs in all their maritime business.

Article 3. The tax on hand of the Maritime Prefectures will remain disposable.

Our Minister of Foreign and Naval Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the City of Mexico this 25th day of August of 1866. MAXIMILIAN.

For the Emperor, by the Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Acting Secretary of State.

LUIS DE ANOYO.

The following circulars, relating to military matters, have also been issued:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MEXICO, June 25.—As the greater part of the rural forces have entered into the combination made for the formation of the army, and as they will be removed, some of the towns they have guarded will be left unprotected, and it being indispensable to look to their security, their magistrates will dictate the most convenient orders, with which to procure with all possible haste the organization of the municipal guards, and to give public security, which I say to you for your compliance. SALAZOR HANEGUI,

Minister of the Government, or Secretary of State.

To the Political Protecture of the Department of Laguna, Carmen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MEXICO, July 4, 1866.—It is ordered by his Majesty the Emperor that to facilitate the military operations, the prefectures, the sub-prefectures, and the municipalities will respectively give the commanders of troops all the information, true or untrue, that relates to the enemy; and that, without loss of time, they will state the number of wagons necessary for transportation, and the number of men required to repair the roads. His Majesty thinks that this service can be arranged, with such system and order that the assistance given by towns, or by private individuals, may be done in such a manner that the whole weight may not rest on one alone, but among them all, so that it may not be grievous to the district, and he hopes that you will comply and cause to be complied with this determination.

For the Minister of the Government by the sub-Secretary. J. NORIEGA.

Political Prefecture of the Department of the Laguna Carmen.

The *Estafette* says that General Thorn has resigned the command of the Austrian Regiment, and will return to Europe. There is no one yet named as his successor. It is in contemplation to reorganize the aforementioned Austrian Regiment upon a new basis.

The nomination of Sr. General Baron Neigrete as Commander of the Second Territorial Military Division has been published. His headquarters are at Puebla. It is said that General Neigrete, with the force under his command, will shortly commence a campaign of reconstruction through Hausteca, and will return to Tampico.

The presence of General Neigrete in Puebla, the sending of General Mejia to San Luis, the substituting of M. Rosas Landa for General Tabera, give assurance of approaching joint and vigorous operations.

It is reported that the Liberals have exercised terrible retaliations in Monterey. One M. Cordier, who refused to pay a force loan of thirty thousand dollars, was shot. The Bishop of Monterey, accompanied by the clergy of his Diocese, is a refugee in San Louis Potosi.

The Council of Ministers have had under their consideration the revision of the last law relative to the rights of redemption. It was expected that this fiscal measure would be modified favorably to the purchasers of national property.

It is said that during General Sheridan's stay on the frontier of Texas, he passed the greater part of his time in Matamoras, where he had frequent interviews with the Juarez Generals, and it is assumed that he came on a confidential mission to them from the Government of the United States.

The *Estafette* says:—"It is assured that by virtue of the new arrangements entered into between this Government and the Company, that the service of the North American line will cease to be required for New York, and that the steamers will to run henceforth between Vera Cruz and New Orleans. In this way we can have news by the transatlantic cable in three days and a half instead of eleven.

DARING ROBBERY IN WALL STREET.

A Bank Messenger Robbed of $24,500—The Thief Pursued, Arrested, and Committed for Trial—All the Stolen Property Recovered.

It is not many days since a banker and broker was assaulted at the door of his office by a desperate ruffian, who sought to secure possession of a tin cash-box containing a large amount of money, checks, and drafts; but he was prevented in this by the determined resistance of Mr. Craven, the broker thus attacked. We have now another instance of this kind to record.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Moses Cummings, the messenger of the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Park Place, came out of the Union Bank, in Wall street, and started up that thoroughfare towards Broadway. He carried in his hand a large bank pocket-book, in which were deposited United States gold certificates of the value of $4000, a number of checks and drafts for the sum of $20,000, and $500 in United States Treasury notes, the property of the bank in which Mr. Cummings is employed.

As he passed the corner of Nassau street, a man came up suddenly behind him and snatched the pocket book and its valuable contents from the hand of the unwary messenger, and then started up the street on a quick run. Mr. Cummings was at first completely dazed by the occurrence, but in a moment recovered his presence of mind, and darted after his despoiler, shouting as he ran, "Stop thief." The street was crowded at the time, and it appeared difficult to determine who the thief could be. A carman, however, named James Nelson, heard the hue and cry set up by the messenger, sprang from his cart and intercepted the flying thief, succeeding after considerable trouble in holding him until Mr. Cummings came up and assisted. When thus secured the audacious thief dropped the pocket-book on the side walk, where it disgorged all the valuable papers and bills. These were all recovered intact, however, and returned to the custody of the bank messenger.

Officer Gilfeather, of the First Precinct, who was on duty near by, was apprised of the facts in the case, and he at once took the detected fellow into custody, and escorted him to the New Street Station House. On arriving there the prisoner gave his name as Joseph H. Clinton. He was searched, but there was nothing found in his possession to add to the evidence already procured. This done, the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs Police Court, when he was committed for trial without bail, Mr. Cummings having made the necessary affidavits.

Clinton is twenty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland. He stated that he resided in Desbrosses street, and that he was a painter by trade. Despite the facts of his being caught in the act, and with the stolen property in his possession, the prisoner had the hardihood to plead not guilty.—*New York Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION THIS MORNING.

A Large Factory in Ruins.

FEMALE OPERATIVES INJURED.

Loss About $300,000.

About 9 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sent by telegraph from the Sixteenth Ward to the Central Station, and upon arriving at Girard avenue and Germantown road, we discovered that an immense factory, situated on the corner, was wrapped in flames, and threatened with immediate destruction.

The firemen were promptly at their posts and worked with herculean might for three hours to subdue the flames, but the fiery element gained a fierce headway, and it was soon manifest that nothing of the main building could be saved.

The structure alluded to has a front of about four hundred feet on Germantown Road. The main building was five stories high, with an additional edifice of four stories, and a wing of three stories in height.

The fire broke out first in the "picker-room," on the fifth floor of the main building, about 9 o'clock, and being beyond reach, the flames made rapid encroachments on the main building, reducing it to a mass of ruins in little more than an hour's time.

The fire then leaped over into the four-story structure, extending several hundred feet on Canal street, and burned out the upper stories of that and the top story of the building, three stories in height, just beyond.

Observing the havoc of the flames it seemed best for the Chief Engineer and his Assistants to flood the whole place with water, and thus save as much of the immense structure as possible, without regard to the damage that might be inflicted upon the machinery and stock within. This course was adopted with benefit, as much of the small buildings was saved from total destruction.

The police, firemen, operatives, and citizens succeeded in removing a large quantity of stock and some valuable machinery before the fire reached certain portions of the building, but the bulk of the stock of materials and of the machinery had to remain to be totally destroyed.

One of the operatives, Miss Elizabeth Grimshaw, a prepossessing young lady, was observed to rush frantically out of the edifice shortly after the fire broke out, and a number of persons supposing that her clothes were on fire, rashly cast upon her several heavy bales of cotton, hoping thus to smother the flames in time to save the poor girl's life.

When she was extricated she was quite unconscious, and upon being removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the ambulance of the Globe Fire Company, it was discovered that the young lady had received serious internal injuries, from which it is feared she will not recover.

The whole of the factory buildings were a part of the property of Isaac Binswanger, and this gentleman's loss is roughly estimated at $50,000. The structure was known as the Globe Mills—the oldest establishment of the kind in this city.

The first story of the main building was occupied by John Wilkinson, cotton spinner. Stock and machinery damaged mainly by water to the extent of $2000, fully insured.

The second floor was occupied by Holt & Birkhead. Loss about $1000; insured.

Third-story leased by Major-General Robert Patterson, as a cotton store-room. Entire stock destroyed. Loss $15,000, insured.

The fourth floor was occupied by I. F. Midnight, as a zephyr manufactory. The entire stock of goods and material, and a large lot of valuable machinery were all totally destroyed. Mr. Midnight's loss is about $20,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

The fifth story was rented by John E. Fry and William J. Derbyshire. The loss of these gentlemen will foot up about $9000, upon which they have an insurance of $6000.

Henry Turner occupied a portion of the wing. His loss is about $2000, insured.

There were others doing business in this immense establishment, the particulars of whose losses we could not obtain.

Several persons were slightly injured by jumping out of the windows during the conflagration.

Lizzie Brophy was severely injured internally by jumping from a window.

A QUARREL AMONG PAPER COLLAR MAKERS.—There is at present a quarrel existing between the manufacturers of paper collars, cuffs, shirt-bosoms, and other articles of that description, which bids fair to rival the great india-rubber controversy which occupied the courts of the land so many weary years.

Since the breaking out of the late Rebellion, the paper-collar business has increased to nearly ten times what it was before hostilities commenced, owing to the demand among soldiers and sailors for those articles. There is, at the present time, all of $10,000,000 invested in the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs; and from 3000 to 5000 persons are furnished employment in this branch of business. Unfortunately, a quarrel has arisen among them, and there is a prospect that the lawyers will absorb a good share of the profits. The quarrel hinges upon patents.

From the best information we can gather, the first patent for paper-collars was issued in 1854 to Walter Hunt, of New York, who is said to have been the inventor of the sewing-machine, and also of a diaper-pin. Each one of these articles has since made the fortune of several gentlemen, but Mr. Hunt failed to acquire a fortune. After his death, Lockwood, of this city, bought the paper-collar patent from the widow. The original patent granted to Mr. Hunt was for a collar manufactured from a combination of paper and muslin, and that gentleman, in his application, distinctly says that paper collars were previously in use, and that all he claims is the introduction of the muslin.

As early as 1832, and from that time to the present, paper collars and cuffs have been worn, but no patent was issued previous to the one granted to Mr. Hunt. Mr. Lockwood has had the patent renewed several times, and each time has claimed more than Mr. Hunt ever contemplated, until now it is asserted that the old original patent covers not only paper and muslin collars, but collars made of paper alone. Mr. Lockwood, and several other gentlemen engaged in the business, merged their interests and formed the "Union Paper Collar Company," and under this name have notified other dealers that they claimed a monopoly of the business. Suits have been commenced against several manufacturers, and retail dealers have been warned against selling collars of any other make than theirs.

The Union Company is understood to have licensed twelve persons to manufacture their collars, promising to suppress all infringements of their rights within three months. The three months have nearly elapsed, and although legal steps have been taken looking to that end, no other manufacturers have yet been suppressed. Yesterday a number of the paper collar manufacturers met for the purpose of completing an Association and raising funds to defend all suits brought against themselves or customers by the Union Company. These gentlemen deny the validity of any paper-collar patent which does not recognize muslin as one of the component parts of the collar, and are resolved to fight the "Union Company" on that line.

"The Union Company" publishes the names of fifteen lawyers employed to prosecute their cases, and doubtless the new Association will employ an equal number, so that there is a prospect of plenty of litigation before the matter is finally settled.

THE NORTH PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.—The ninth session of the North Philadelphia Association reassembled this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch. The Moderator, Rev. George Frear, of Reading, in the chair.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, by Brother Waters, of Manayunk.

The endorsement of the Publication Society was discussed at some length, and the following resolutions were adopted in reference thereto:

Whereas, The American Baptist Publication Society is instrumental in circulating religious literature peculiar to the distinctive principles of our beloved denomination, therefore

Resolved, That we pledge our continued prayers and material aid to assist that noble Society in the prosecution of so God-like a work.

Resolved, That we recommend to the patronage of our churches the *National Baptist*, the *Baptist Quarterly*, and the *Young Reaper*.

The reports of the various committees being called for, the following was read and adopted:—

The Committee on Minutes of Corresponding Bodies would report that minutes have been received from every Association in the State, viz.:—Abington, Bradford, Beaver, Bridgewater, Clarion, Central Union, Centre, Clearfield, French Creek, Monongahela, Northumberland, Oil Creek, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Ten Mile, Tioga, and Wyoming; also, from Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, Pennsylvania Baptist Education, and West New Jersey, and Central New Jersey Associations. Your committee would recommend, that there be published in the minutes the names of the places where the Association has been held from the beginning thereof; also, the names of the preachers, both of the opening and doctrinal sermons, with their texts; also, the names of the Moderator, Clerk, and writers of circular letters, and their subjects.

The Moderator then stated that the election of Trustees to fill vacancies is by the Church Association, each church having one vote. The delegates of the church shall testify what the vote shall be. A ministerial brother and one lay brother are to be elected.

The following gentlemen were elected:—B. T. Hancock, J. L. Sagebeer, and James Waters for an unexpired term.

While the tellers were collecting the votes the delegates sang a hymn, and one of the brethren offered the following prayer:—

"Our Father who art in Heaven, we are before Thee at this time Thy pro'essing disciples in the transaction of those things which concern the welfare of Zion and the building up of Jerusalem. O Lord! Thou hast called us into Thy service. May we have the spirit, may we have the hearts of servants and laborers to go with Jesus Christ, and feel it a high privilege and glorious honor to be laborers with him in the advancement of the great work to which His life was given. We come to Thee, Father in Heaven, and ask now Thine especial blessing upon us—upon the Churches represented in this Association. We present ourselves before Thee, Oh, Lord! our God, and acknowledge our weakness in the work to which Thou hast called us. We acknowledge that all our help must come from Thee. And, oh! we ask that Thou wilt unite our hearts in the petition before Thee; that Thou wilt pour upon all Churches Thy blessed spirit. It is the spirit that giveth life. We pray that our faith may be strong. To God the Father, the Son, and Holy Spirits, shall be glory forever. Amen.

The Church statistics were then read by the Secretary. The following is the aggregate:—Sunday schools, 29; teachers, 416; scholars 3650; volumes in library, 3,296; teachers baptized, 9; scholars baptized, 119; number of churches 21; pastors 13.

Increase by baptism, 287; letter, 196; experience, 11; restoration, 7.

Decrease by letter, 146; erasure, 31; exclusion, 24; death, 44.

Present number of members, 3154; ordained ministers, 124; licentiates, 9.

The following report of the Committee on Circular Letter was then adopted:—

The Committee report that, though long, yet, in view of its timeliness, and the practical importance of the subjects discussed, in their opinion it is eminently worthy to be embodied in the Minutes and read by every member of the churches, and they recommend that it be read before the Association at the appointed time.

The religious services being commenced, the following prayer was offered by Rev. George Hand, of Hatborough:—

Oh, Lord God! how greatly Thou art exalted in the heavens! Thy dominion is an everlasting dominion. Help us to bow in reverence before Thee at this time. We realize Thy greatness. We rejoice that we can rejoice in Thee, as one who loves us as a father. Thou has given Thy son a sacrifice for us. Keep us to rejoice in the priesthood of Jesus. He was tempted as we are, but without sin. Help us to come unto Thee through His sacrifice. O Lord, no Thou give joy in the faith of Christ. Bless us in all our ways; be with Thy servant who shall preach to us; help him so to unfold Christ that we may press onward in the good work. All for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Rev. J. H. Forbes delivered the doctrinal sermon, taking as his text Hebrews, 9th chapter and 24th verse.

Our text suggests to us very important considerations. First, that the Lord offered sacrifice. Second that after so doing he entered into the Holy of Holies on high with prayer and supplications to God. The text does not explicitly state that the Saviour offered sacrifice. He entered into Heaven itself, into the very presence of God. His was a priesthood which is set forth in its truest sense. He is represented as coming it to the Holy of Holies, into the heavenly sanctuary, there appealing, in the presence of the Eternal Father in behalf of his believing discipleship. We all know, brethren, that the merits of His blood rests on the virtue of his own spilt blood, without which there could be no remission of sins. His entrance into heaven in his priestly capacity could not have availed him in the slightest degree had he not first sacrified at the altar. His blood speaketh better things than the blood of Abel. It is sprinkled upon the mercy seat.

The real character in which our Saviour is presented to us in the text and in the chapter before us is that of a High Priest, in the full and complete exercise of his priestly functions.

The speaker continued at some length after our report closed.

A BEAUTIFUL SWINDLE—HOW THEY DO IT.—We have thought that the frequent *expose* of the various swindling organizations now abounding in the country would deter others from entering into such schemes. But it seems we are mistaken. In the universal desire to get rich fast, these fraudulent concerns are engendered. There are of course some gifts enterprises that are not only legal and proper, but laudable for their benevolent objects. It is by taking advantage of the fair name of these that the swindlers hope to succeed in pushing their nefarious schemes through.

We had the pleasure of receiving a specious looking document last evening, postmarked Williamsburg, New York. On opening it we could hardly refrain from outward signs of pleasure at finding the fickle goddess was once more to prove propitious to us. Owing to some lucky thought or philanthropic impulse on the part of the directors of a "Gift Enterprise," they had selected us as the fortunate recipient of their favors.

The scheme was as follows:—"$400,000 worth of rich and elegant jewelry" would be distributed amongst the favorites of fortune, irrespective of the intrinsic value of the several pieces, for the low price of $2 each. The usual formality of paying twenty-five cents to know what you wanted had of course to be gone through first. Accompanying the list of prizes was a carefully worded circular as follows:—

WILLIAMSBURG, New York, ——, 1860.—Dear Sir:—We would like to increase our business in your vicinity, and make you the following offer:—We know that in order for you to sell our certificates that it is necessary that you should have some good prize to show around, and inform the people where and how you got it. We have enclosed three small envelopes, sealed, which will entitle you to three of the articles on our list. By sending the amount named on the certificate (which is two dollars each, besides the postage and packing), for each article, We will send the articles by return mail to you. We have picked out these envelopes at random, so that all can have a fair chance. After you have received the articles, you will be kind enough to show them around among your friends and neighbors, and say to them you got them for two dollars each from us. You can then sell our certificates and keep thirty per cent. on all orders amounting to one dollar and upwards for your trouble, and can thus make three dollars to five dollars a day easy as most of our agents are now doing. Hoping to hear from you soon, etc etc

P. S.—Please let us know when you send for the articles if you are willing to act as our agent, and if you are, we will enter your name on our books as our agent for your town.

Both of the circulars were gotten up in most execrable taste, and did not even possess the merit of having a decent typographical appearance. The getter-up did not evidently care to spend much in the printing of his documents, all his spare capital being doubtless exhausted in the purchase of "elegant rosewood pianos, gold hunting-case watches," etc.

But the cunning attractions were the three mysterious envelopes referred to. We opened them with trembling. The first one we opened contained a certificate reading as follows:—

JEWELRY CERTIFICATE.

On receipt of this certificate and two dollars and sixty-five cents to pay for postage and packing, we will send to your address by return mail one SPLENDID PATENT GOLD-CASED LEVER WATCH, handsome pattent gold cases, white dial, improved action, regular motion, and warranted a good timekeeper, MARKED $45.

We will change this article for any other article on the list of the same value, or a higher article, by sending the difference in money.

Address ——, ——.

The other two were worded similarly, only, instead of the gold watch, there was a

"Magnificent Watch Chain, 'marked $40,' and an Elegant set of Ladies' Jewelry, 'marked $25.'"

A skeptical man would remark how nicely the presents were picked out. We only perceived a remarkable coincidence. We answered as follows:—

"DEAR SIR:—We acknowledge the receipt of yours of the —— ult. We send enclosed your three prize tickets. Please send by return mail the 'watch' and 'chain' and deduct from the $25 jewelry the money to pay for the articles ($5 25), and then deduct $5 more and send the residue of the $25 in 'greenbacks.' Or, to be still more generous, you may keep all the $25, which is a great act of liberality you must acknowledge, and you can send the two articles ordered. We shall certainly take pleasure in showing them around. Yours, etc. X. Y."

FILLING OUT EXTRA ASSESSMENTS.—The Assessors will meet as follows:—On Wednesday, September 26, Thursday, 27, and Friday, 28, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 10 P. M., as follows:—

1st Ward—N. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.
2d Ward—S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.
3d Ward—No. 539 Queen street.
4th Ward—No. 712 Passyunk road.
5th Ward—N. E. corner Fifth and Prune streets.
6th Ward—No. 310 Cherry street.
7th Ward—N. E. cor. Twelfth and Lombard streets.
8th Ward—S. W. corner Twelfth and Locust streets.
9th Ward—No. 1619 Market street.
10th Ward—Nos. 111 and 113 Broad street
11th Ward—N. W. corner Front and Green.
12th Ward—No. 1613 North Fifth street.
13th Ward—N. W. corner Lorain and Spring Garden streets.
14th Ward—Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
15th Ward—No. 2164 Coates street.
16th Ward—S. W. corner Fourth and George streets
17th Ward—S. E. corner Front and Master streets.
18th Ward—No. 522 Richmond street.
19th Ward—Northwest corner Amber and Ella streets, and Franklin and Adams.
20th Ward—East of Broad street, at southeast corner Eleventh and Girard avenue; west of Broad street, at southwest corner Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
21st Ward—Broad and Germantown lane on Twenty-sixth, Germantown road and Broad street on Twenty-seventh, Ridge road, opposite Laurel Hill, on Twenty-eighth.
22d Ward—Main and Manheim streets.
23d Ward—Houses of D. Faunce, Frankford, and B. N. Murray, Bustleton.
24th Ward—S. E. corner Lancaster avenue and Haverford street.
25th Ward—House of John Smith, Aramingo.
26th Ward—S. W. corner Broad and Shippen streets.
27th Ward—Forty-third and Market streets.

A MIXED-UP CASE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Three men, Arthur Mullen, James Tumelty (said to be a Constable of the Seventeenth Ward), and another man, name unknown, went into a lager beer saloon on Girard avenue, near Seventh street, and asked the keeper to give them a drink. He refused, supposing from the manner and appearance of Mullen that they were disorderly characters. They then assaulted him, and when his wife undertook to go between her husband and his assailants, they turned their attention to her, and used her very roughly. Officer Shields rushed in when the disturbance was at its height, and arrested Mullen. Tumelty told the officer that Mullen was his prisoner, and undertook to rescue him from the officer, who sprang his rattle, calling another to his assistance. The two officers had a running fight with the three desperadoes until Sergeant McGee, of the Seventh District, appeared, when Mullen and Tumelty were taken into custody, and the other man escaped. They had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held Mullen in $1200, and Tumelty in $800 bail to answer.

AN "ARTFUL DODGER."—There was a rather curious case of infantile depravity brought to the notice of the police last evening. A young scamp, only eight years old, with several companions a year or two older than himself, solicited a ride from a countryman who was driving an empty hay-wagon on the plank road near Harrowgate. The little scamp named Thomas McGonigle watched his opportunity, and picked the man's pocket of his wallet, containing over thirty-nine dollars, and then jumped off with his companions, and endeavored to make his escape. As soon as the loss was discovered, pursuit was made, and McGonigle was captured, and had to refund his booty. When he was arrested the little scamp told several lies about the occurrence. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $400 to answer.

TERRIBLE ACT OF CRUELTY.—There is mention of a circumstance that happened yesterday in a house at Fifth and Bedford streets, that, for cruelty and deliberate cold-blooded inhumanity, may well cause us to blush for our species. James Williamson, a brutal wretch aged sixty-six years, is alleged to have thrown a sick and dying child around in the most barbarous and inhuman manner, until what little life was left in its feeble frame took its flight a few hours afterwards. He has not even the excuse of being drunk at the time. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—A rowdy, answering to the very appropriate name of Moses Craig, was arrested at the Park yesterday for acting in a disorderly and disgraceful manner. He watches his opportunity and follows any whom he thinks unprotected, until he has a chance of addressing insulting remarks to them. He did this until the attention of the Park police was called to his movements, and he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Three scamps named John Donnelly, John Eanis, and Michael Conner, stole a watch from a disciple of Bacchus, as he reclined in drunken slumbers on the doorstep of a house Front and Union streets. They made off with their plunder, but did not get scot free, as they were all three arrested before they had got three squares with their plunder. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Butler.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Thomas McCrudden was arrested on a warrant on suspicion of being engaged in a burglary that took place some time ago. He was arrested yesterday on Callowhill street wharf, and had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $1000 to answer.

CHOLERA.—There were thirteen cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health to-day. Of these only one case proved fatal.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

"GO AWAY!" said Muggins; "you can't stuff sich nonsense in me. Six feet in his stockings! No man as lives stands more nor two feet in his stocking; no use talkin' 'bout it. Might as well tell me the man had six heads in his hat." There are many other things that perhaps Muggins can't comprehend—one is how such fine ready-made clothing can be sold at the price it is at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental!

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Finley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All bedding intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

Five-Twenty Coupons, Due November 1, Wanted by DREXEL & Co., No. 34 South Third street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing, at M. SHOEMAKER & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON, of Texas, on his late visit to this city, had his Photograph made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, where they are now for sale.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

TAKE AYER'S SARSPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

FURNITURE MENDED, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

WOOD—HOFFMAN.—September 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. N. Patton, Rector of Grace Church, Allentown, JAMES WOOD, of Conshohocken, to JOSIE, daughter of J. L. Hoffman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GREER.—On the 23d instant, ROBERT GREER, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1916 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HART.—On the morning of the 26th of September, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs JANE HART, relict of the late James M. Hart, Esq., of this city, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James Madison Bradley, U. S. Navy, No. 2011 Pine street. Funeral to proceed on the following morning to Hartsville, Bucks county.

RYAN.—At Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pa., on Sunday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ANGELICA RYAN, wife of William Ryan of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Lloyd, No. 2026 Vine street, on Friday afternoon the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PATENT REVERSIBLE RIM AND MORTICE Locks can be immediately changed to suit either a right or left hand door. A necessity every carpenter can appreciate. For sale, with a variety of the usual articles, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A BRUTAL MURDER OR A MIDNIGHT burglary might, perhaps, be prevented, if you supply yourself with a Watchman's Rattle as a means of assistance. We also have a full variety of Brass, Iron, and Silver plated Door Chains, and Door Bolts. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, CUTlery, and tools may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR"—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.

Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms. No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.

Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9 15 5

NONE BUT THE BEST SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL, CAREFULLY PREPARED, AND AT LOWEST RATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT 9 6 1m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 9 6 tf

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row, West TWENTY-FIRST street, at $6,000, $2,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House No. 216 ARCH St. 9 25 3mrp*

A SUITE OF ROOMS, AND SINGLE ROOMS, may be engaged at No. 1009 CHESNUT Street. If application is made immediately. 9 25 3t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

FOR THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to Easton will be issued from the Ticket Office, at THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, and BERKS Street, from September 24 to September 29, good to return until September 29.

FARE, $3.

Cars leave Third street depot at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., arriving in season at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent. 9 24 4t

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Penn, Bombay Hook, Dekayne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and freight line. 9 22 2w

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 597 Chesnut street. Pianos relestbered without removing, to sound as good as new. 22 1m rp

80,—EIGHTY SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS of Female Beauties will be sent free by mail for 50 cents. Address A. SMITH & CO., Box 23, Station A, NEW YORK. 9 25 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A BATTLE AT OAJACA.

GEN. DIAZ SURPRISED AND KILLED.

Arrival and Reception of Queen Emma at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for San Juan to-day.

The Hawaiian Consulate at this port, and not the American Consul from Hawaii, received Queen Emma yesterday.

The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has received despatches from Acapulco to the 15th inst., which says:—

"The Imperialists surprised and killed General Diaz in an engagement near Oajaca City, together with most of his officers and a large number of men."

The same Consul has received advices from Mazatlan to September 1, and San Blas to the 3d.

One battalion of Imperial troops had arrived at the former place from Guadalapara.

General Lozada had assumed command of the Imperialists at San Blas.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE BY THE CUBA

HALIFAX, September 26.

The political news by the *Cuba* is unimportant.

Highly important experiments with guns and targets have taken place at Shoeburyness. A stronger target than the broadside of anything afloat was thoroughly pierced and broken by Palliser's projectiles.

A letter published in the New York *Tribune*, signed by Daniel Byrne, late Warden in the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, relative to the escape of Head Centre Stevens, created some sensation in Dublin, and brought forth a letter from Patrick Byrne, a brother of Daniel, in which he asserts that the letter must be a fabrication, as his brother, the alleged writer of it, had gone to Australia.

Robert Read, who murdered his wife in Liverpool four years ago, and who was recently released from New York under the Extradition treaty, has been fully committed for trial.

The fire at the Railway goods warehouse, in the Minories, destroyed property valued at £130,000.

At the farewell banquet given at St. Petersburg in honor of the United States embassy Prince Gortschakoff made a speech, in which he expressed his confidence that the good understanding between Russia and North America would be of permanent duration. The good understanding, he added, is not to be looked upon as dangerous to, nor as a menace to other nations. It is neither dictated by ambition nor covert designs.

The United States squadron was to leave the Russian waters on the 15th inst.

Postal Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Letters and printed matter of every kind posted in the United States, and addressed to the Netherlands, may be transmitted to their destination via Belgium in the mails made up at New York and despatched by means of the new line of American steam packets plying direct between New York and Antwerp. Correspondence for the Netherlands forwarded in the mails to Belgium by direct steamer to Antwerp will be subject to the following rates of postage, the same being in full to destination:—

On letters, seventeen cents per single rate of half ounce, prepayment optional; on newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works, four cents for each weight of three ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required; on books stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalog